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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861
No. 21,259

五拜禮

號九十二月一英港

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1926.

日六十月二十

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WU PEI-FU.

MAY MOVE AGAINST CANTON.

BIG ALLIANCE.

Strong rumours are prevalent that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is planning to create an alliance of Hunan, Yunnan and Kiangsi Provinces in order to start military operations against Kwangtung. The story would appear to have some basis from the fact that a staff officer who has just arrived at Wuchow with Mr. Wang Ching-wai and General Tan Yen-kai, of Canton, has asserted that this is one of the principal matters to be discussed at the coming conference in that city. In further support of the report is the fact that both General Ma Chai and General Lush Fo have been busy of late conferring with representatives of Yunnan and Kiangsi, as well as with General Lau Tsun-wan, who is at present in Shanghai.

In connection with these rumours, it is pointed out that several of the anti-Bolshevik members of the Kuomintang Party have gathered at Shanghai, these including such military officers as Hsu Sung-shi, Lau Tsun-wan, Hsu Chai, Lum Foo, Chek Yan-kee, Fung Chook-man, Yeung Kai-ming, and others, who are not only in constant contact with each other, but are also frequently conferring with Wu Pei-fu.

There is a widespread belief that shortly after the Chinese New Year, important developments in connection with the move will take place in the south-western provinces, as there is evidence of the intention of the Canton armies to take the field and to link up with Kwangsi, in the campaign, whilst military leaders in Yunnan, Hunan and Kiangsi are, it is said, prepared to meet the Kwangtung troops.

As to the visit of Mr. Wang Ching-wai and General Tan Yen-kai to Wuchow, news is to hand that the party arrived there on the afternoon of the 28th instant aboard the gunboat Kong Tai, being escorted into port by a squadron of Kwangsi gunboats with Generals Li Chung-yan and Wong Shiu-hing on board.

In honour of the party, the city was gaily bedecked with flags and bunting, whilst at the south gate there were arches of greenery and flags erected. The party was welcomed at a huge bamboo pavilion at Tung Hok Tong, the route to which was lined with troops on each side of the road. After the welcome ceremony, the party was escorted to the Ta Tung Hotel, where rooms have been specially reserved for the visitors. Important military conferences are being held at present, at which the future of operations in the south-western provinces is being discussed.

BOYCOTT OF JAPAN.

DEVELOPING IN CANTON.

News from Canton indicates that the boycott against Japan is developing. It is stated that business houses which have been dealing in foreign goods, "have been putting away all Japanese commodities so as to keep from exciting public indignation by exhibiting them in their shops." As an instance, it is said that piece-goods firms in the Salkwan district are now hiding Japanese cotton-stuffs, whilst many merchants are posting on their doors notices which read:

TERRIBLE GALES ON THE ATLANTIC.

"ACQUITANIA'S" BATTLE WITH HURRICANE.

VERY ROUGH CROSSING.

New York, Jan. 29.

The masters of Transatlantic liners arriving here report the roughest crossing for forty years. Both the Acquitania and the La France arrived two days late, and the commander of the Acquitania speaks of tempestuous winds and mountainous seas, and of a hurricane lasting continuously for seventy-two hours.

The Acquitania was battling with seas seventy feet high when she received the Antioch's S.O.S. and the vessel was turned to go to the rescue but the President Roosevelt was even nearer and wireless her ability to deal with the situation.

On the following days the Acquitania picked up the S.O.S. of the Laristan, but was again assured that she was not required.

Yesterday news came through that both the Laristan and the Antioch had been given up for lost. The President Roosevelt lost two men and six boats in many gallant attempts to rescue the crew of the British steamer. The Antioch's crew had been foodless for two days and were too weak to risk jumping into the sea, and the rescuing boats sent out were constantly threatened by heavy swells which nearly smashed them against the sides of the Antioch.

The German steamer Bremen stood by the Laristan which broke up in heavy seas with the loss of twenty-five members of the crew. Six were rescued but mountainous seas frustrated all further efforts.

WHAMPOA CADETS.

CHANG KAI-SHEK BUSY.

Following the acceptance of General Chang Kai-shek's resignation as "Kwan Chang" of the 1st Army Corp, General Ho Ying-kun has reported to the Canton Government that, in deference to the wishes of General Chan, he has taken over the seals of office of the vacated post and assumed duty from date.

It is reported that General Chang Kai-shek is so busily engaged with matters concerning the Military Academy, that he finds that he is unable to attend at the headquarters of the Garrison Commandant every day, that all important despatches have to be sent down to Whampoa, and that three motor launches have been called into service for conveying the despatches between Whampoa and Canton. It is said that in establishing a higher Standard Academy for officers, General Chang has already issued an order to all officers, from the rank of Major down to cadet officers, to go through a special course in this higher Academy whenever called upon to do so. It is also stated that a Chair for Politics will be added to the curriculum of the Higher Academy.

"WHITE AUSTRALIA."

AMENDING NAVIGATION ACT.

Melbourne, Jan. 28.

In the House of Representatives, during the debate on the Bill amending the Navigation Act, permitting British ships under certain conditions to carry inter-State passengers, Mr. Bruce said the Bill did not infringe the "White Australia" policy.

The ex-Premier, Mr. Hughes, who previously opposed the Government on the subject, now expressed his satisfaction and announced that he would vote for it.

THE STRIKE.

CANTON GOVERNMENT'S CONNECTION.

SHAMEEN PERMITS.

In its statement on the strike settlement negotiations, just published, the Canton Government took the stand that it could only act as a mediator, not being a principal. It has also consistently asserted that it is in no way directly connected with the boycott movement. Bearing these points in mind, it is interesting to note that the Canton Government is actively associating itself with the Strike Committee in regard to the proposed temporary lifting of the embargo entry into Shameen. Its definite connection with the Shameen boycott (which is part and parcel of the movement against "Great Britain, and which arose from the shooting incident of June 23rd, 1925) by the Canton Government is one of the reasons why the Hong-kong workers went on strike.

"We have received a letter from the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, requesting that ten days be allowed for entry into Shameen owing to the approach of Old New Year, in order to enable the merchants to withdraw their deposits from the various banks. As the statement in the said letter is reasonable, we think it right to grant its proposal before-hand, but it will be essential for the merchants to go to the Department of Commerce, and secure permits. As to other procedure, the General Chamber of Commerce will have to make all arrangements with you together, and we have accordingly sent it a reply to this effect."

The Prince of Wales' fracture has been set and X-rayed. It proved a perfectly clean and simple break, with no complications. A rapid and complete recovery is confidently expected.

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REGIME OF TERROR.

RUSSIAN COMPLAINT IN C. E. ZONE.

Peking, Jan. 28.

Telegraphing to M. Karakhan on Wednesday, the Soviet Consul General at Harbin says that Chang Huan-hsiang the Tupan of the railway zone, has established a regime of terror towards Soviet citizens, obviously desiring to break up the Mukden negotiations. Seventy youths, between twelve and twenty years of age, have been arrested in connection with the murder of a "White" Russian a fortnight ago. The arrested youths are held under awful conditions and undergoing tortures which are reported to have been more severe during the last few days. Insults and arrogance towards the Soviet continues, and the Consul concludes that resolute measures are necessary to counteract this.

SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

A DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY.

Beirut, Jan. 28.

The new members elected at Antioch and Alexandretta have sent to M. de Jouvenel an address asking him to form an autonomous State directly subject to the mandate of France, and independent of the Syrian Government of

PRINCE OF WALES BREAKS COLLAR BONE.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN HUNTING FIELD.

NO COMPLICATIONS.

London, Jan. 28.

The Prince of Wales, while hunting in Leicestershire was thrown, and fractured his collar bone.

NOT SERIOUSLY HURT.

It is stated officially that according to present indications the Prince of Wales' engagements will not be interfered with by the accident. The Prince of Wales spoke on the telephone this afternoon to his private secretary at York House, when he made very light of the accident. He proceeded to London in the evening.

Later.

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RECKLESS MOTOR CYCLIST.

YOUNG INDIAN KNOCKED DOWN.

The sensation of being run into by a motor cycle forging along at a speed of twenty miles an hour was described in Major C. Wilson's Court to-day, by a young Indian who had this unhappy experience last week.

When contact was established with the machine, he told the Bench, he was spun at a dizzy speed on his heels, whilst as for the circumstances which preceded this, he had not the faintest recollection. Neither could he recollect whether it was a motor cycle, or even a bullock, as the Magistrate suggested, which struck him.

Mr. W. A. Dowley, the well-known bullfight promoter, appeared in the case, saying he was a witness of the incident. After giving his impression of the speed at which the machine must have been driven, Mr. Dowley went on to say that just before the incident occurred the cyclist, who was a Chinese youth, was seen to turn his head to wave to a friend in the street. There was also another youth who was riding pillion behind the defendant.

Inspector Alexander produced the defendant's record, which was shown to be a fair one. The incident occurred in Des Voeux Road near its junction with Pedder Street, where Mr. Dowley was when he saw the accident from his rickshaw.

NO DECISIONS.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

LOCARNO SPIRIT.

Paris, Jan. 28.

Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand spent two hours at the Quai d'Orsay this morning and discussed the whole range of subjects of Anglo-French interest—except debts—but no decisions were taken. Subsequently, M. Briand, interviewed, said that no obstacles had been encountered and everything could easily be settled. He added that the problem of Allied troops in the Rhineland would be settled in the spirit of Locarno.

Later, the Society of Friends of France, gave a luncheon to Sir Austen Chamberlain at the Crillon Hotel, when Sir Austen declared that Franco-British friendship was the basis of the foundation of a new Europe.

WHY NO DECISIONS.

Rugby, Jan. 28.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, who has broken in Paris his journey homeward from Rapallo, had a two hours' talk with M. Briand, the French Premier.

At the conclusion of the interview the two Ministers received press representatives who were informed that international questions had been considered and that on both sides the desire to maintain the closest collaboration between France and Great Britain had been affirmed. According to press reports Sir Austen Chamberlain added: "We have been unable to make any decisions because I have been absent from London for five weeks. My relations with British political circles have been interrupted and before seeking any solution of our present problems I would like to examine all the facts afresh."

The Ministers further explained that no request had been made for a postponement of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference and therefore no postponement had been proposed, but such an adjournment still remained possible. The question of Inter-Allied Debts had not been discussed.

CHINA AND CHRISTIANITY.

WHY THERE IS OBJECTION.

London, Jan. 28.

"A world call to church" was discussed at a Convention at Westminster, promoted by the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly. It was attended by 3,000 delegates to-day, and the Rev. G. F. Saywell in a speech dealt with the Far East. He said they had to reckon with the intellectual renaissance of Chinese life, the influence of which was bound to increase. China's attitude did not appear to be against Christianity as such, but against Christianity as the representative and forerunner of alien authority, which by means of the Christian schools and churches were western in spirit and in a form seeking to denationalise and so disintegrate the Chinese people. On the contrary in Japan, Christianity was increasingly being recognised as one of the vital, moral and spiritual forces in the Nation. Mr. Saywell urged that it was high time for Christian leadership most quickly to pass from the hands of foreigners.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

DECISION OF ALLIES.

Paris, Jan. 28.

The Conference of Ambassadors has notified the German Ambassador that the Allied evacuation of

CAPTURE OF HOIHOW AND KIUNGCHOW.

FURTHER DETAILS OF CANTON SUCCESS.

TWO GENERALS FLEE.

With regard to the military situation on Hainan Island, a further report give further details of the operation which the Canton Army recently carried out. General Tang Poon-yan, it appears, was removed to hospital on account of sickness the day after the first landing of the Canton Army. On the 17th and 18th instant, Chan Fung-hee, the new commander-in-Chief, ordered three regiments under Li Kwok-wah, Wong Mun-ling and Chang Ng-kew to attack the invaders at Sam Kong, and also ordered Fung Ming-kai to take up commands at the Shou Ying East and West forts, further ordering Chan Tek-chun, with the two revenue cruisers Kwong Keng and Pakhoi, to guard Hoihow harbour.

On the 19th and 20th instant, the Canton Army effected a second landing and these forces linked up with the troops previously landed and gave battle to the defenders under the command of Li Kwok-wah, Wong Ming-ling and Chang Ng-kew, and drove them back to the vicinity of Kuingschow city. On hearing of this defeat, Tang Poon-yan and Chan Tuck-chun took flight by the s.s. Kwong Chow, either to Hainan or Kwang-chow Wan, and on the 21st, Chan Fung-hee fled by the revenue cruiser Kwong Keng, having collected 800 rifles and 450 Mauser pistols. He was accompanied by several officers. On the 22nd and 23rd instant, the cities of Kuingschow and Hoihow fell into the hands of the Canton Army. The forts had unconditionally surrendered previous to the fall of Kuingschow.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

CRITICAL VOTE IN REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Jan. 28.

The Reichstag by 160 votes to 140 has passed a vote of confidence in the Government. There were 161 abstentions.

The result of the vote was only made possible by a number of Nationalists leaving the Chamber.

Later.

The vote confers on Herr Luther a mandate to carry out the policy of Locarno, the consummation of which will be Germany's early entry into the League. The Reichstag was packed with many distinguished visitors, including the Anglo-American Ambassadors.

Herr Stresemann in a statement gave the assurance that the Allies' promises regarding the occupied zone would be effected immediately the Locarno Agreement came into force. In the course of the debate the extremist Herr Henning was ordered to leave the Reichstag following his description of the Cabinet as a Government of hangmen.

The figures of the vote were read out in tense silence, which was finally broken by uproarious cheers and counter-cheers.

FRENCH CUSTOMS.

PROPOSED BIG INCREASE.

Paris, Jan. 28.

The Government has prepared a bill increasing the Customs dues by approximately thirty per cent. This is expected to yield four hundred million francs.

The Chamber during the past few days has been busy on matters of procedure, and simultaneously negotiations have been going on behind the scenes to secure some agreement on fiscal measures in preparation for getting to work

ROBBER RAIDS.

SECOND NEW TERRITORY AFFAIR.

BIG GANG'S WORK.

Following the armed robbery at the village of Lung Ku Tan, in the early hours of yesterday morning, details of which affair were given in yesterday's issue, the Pingshan district, in the New Territories, has been the scene of a similar raid carried out by a gang which if not comprised of the same individuals is believed at least to be another party from the same organization, with headquarters in the same region but on the Chinese side of the frontier.

The facts of this second outrage are given in a report received this morning, which says that five men, all armed with revolvers, raided the village of Chingshui, in the Pingshan district, at 10 o'clock last night. They entered a house occupied by a woman and her young son, and, after terrorising the tenants by a show of revolvers, proceeded to rifle the hut of all its valuables. From two clothes-baskets the visitors stole \$264, and some clothing. They escaped in a boat into Chinese territory.

The connection between these two armed raids which were carried out within the same day in a district contiguous to the Chinese frontier, is established by many identical features in both occurrences. As in the case of the raid on Lung Ku Tan village, the gang which entered the neighbouring village of Chingshui had the assistance of a servant whose information in regard to the material standing of the villagers very probably furnished the lines on which the raid was carried out. Going further in connection with this detail, the police authorities even believe that the robbers belong to a big organization and are retaining spies in this district.

The raided villages are located in the vicinity of Deep Bay, on the other side of which, in almost inaccessible country, lies the lair of this particular gang of bandits. In normal times, it was generally possible to secure the assistance of the Chinese authorities in dealing with these outbreaks of lawlessness in the Pingshan district. However, conditions have been far from normal lately, and it has been comparatively easy for desperadoes to make their escape from the scenes of their raids by simply sailing away in boats towards that part of Deep Bay which is within Chinese waters. This was what was actually done by the gang engaged in yesterday's raids.

In the early morning raid on Lung Ku Tan, the robbers carried away with them two young boys, obviously for the purposes of ransom, and a similar circumstance marked the night raid on Chingshui. In the former instance, however, one of the boys slipped from the hold of his captors on being led out of the village, and, escaping, later reported the affair to the local police station.

In connection with similar affairs previously occurring in the same district it is recalled that one of the inhabitants was kidnapped by the same gang and was released after intervention on the part of Chinese military officers and the payment of a large sum as ransom.

TO-DAY.

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BRITISH INDUSTRY.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO COAL INTERESTS.

Railwaymen's Wise Decision.

Rugby, Jan. 29.

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, speaking at Sunderland last night, dealt with industrial affairs, and referred to the signs of improvement in the outlook, which had been apparent during the last few weeks.

He said there were at least good reasons for sober confidence and moderate optimism. While refraining from any anticipation of the report of the Coal Commission, the Prime Minister endorsed the words of Lord Londonderry, a large Durham colliery, who a few days ago declared that there ought to be direct and frank discussion between the owners and miners in the districts on the new local agreement in place of the national agreement, that the initiative should be taken by individual owners, and that there should be a greater output on a decrease of wages and no increase of hours.

The Premier appealed to both sides in the coal industry not lightly to inflict further losses upon other trades; and speaking as a convinced pacifist in industry, he expressed approval of the wise decision just reached by the railwaymen.—*British Wireless.*

EVE AND THE SERPENT.

HEATED DISCUSSION BY DUTCH COMMITTEE.

Chairman's Sudden Death.

Assen (Holland), Jan. 28.

There was a dramatic incident at a meeting of the committee considering the competence of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church to decide whether the well-known Amsterdam clergyman, Doctor J. C. Geelkerken, was rightly declared "suspect" owing to his alleged unorthodox views with regard to certain narratives in the Old Testament, especially whether the serpent actually spoke to Eve in the Garden of Eden.

The discussions of the committee were very heated, and speakers indulged in personalities. When the excitement was at its highest, the chairman, Doctor De Moor, suddenly collapsed, and died almost immediately, apparently from apoplexy.—*Reuter.*

THEFT OF SILK.

THE CHINA BUILDING ROBBERY.

It had been discovered, that the gang who robbed the Popular Silk Store, Pedder Street, on Sunday night did not escape with all of their booty. In a lavatory on the fifth floor there were discovered on Monday some of the stolen silks, and yesterday in the same lavatory bundles containing 39 shawls, worth \$2,531, were discovered. Some of them had been damaged by water.

Two iron bars, used in forcing the trap door, through which entry was made, were also found, and it is expected that a heavy cash box which was included in the loot will also reappear.

THE SILK CASE.

JUDGMENT ENTERED FOR DEFENDANT.

Pulane Judge on "Extraordinary Material."

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice Wood delivered judgment in the action in which Kwok Wah Company sued Messrs. P. M. Pinguet of Queen's Road for damages for non-delivery of goods under a contract. The amount claimed was \$662, the amount paid for goods. The case was one in which plaintiffs agreed to buy ten pieces of artificial silk jersey. After receiving the goods, they complained that it was not up to the width specified in the contract and rejected it.

In the course of his judgment, the Pulane Judge said the parties were two merchant firms. The action was by the buyer for non-delivery of goods, the price of which was paid by the buyer in advance of delivery. The question arising for decision was whether the seller had or not made a good delivery under the contract.

The Circumstances.

The circumstances were that the date of the contract was May 22, 1925. On that day a broker, the agent of the defendant, produced a sample of dress material "artificial silk jersey" to the plaintiff and asked if he was prepared to buy ten pieces. Plaintiff said he was. The broker was only authorised to obtain offers and he informed defendants who gave him a document stating that the goods had arrived and stating the number of the package in the godown. The broker then on instructions accepted the offer of the plaintiff and handed him the document. The broker was now absent and it was not possible to get his evidence and in consequence it had been difficult to decide facts. He had been able to establish, however, that the offer of the buyer contained a stipulation that the stuff must be 28 inches wide and that acceptance of the offer included an agreement of that express condition.

The Wrong Case.

In his Honour's view the contract was one of sale by description, followed immediately by allotment of goods by the seller, the defendant. At that time the seller had in the godowns six cases with identical contents, any of which might have been selected to make delivery under the contract. Nothing material happened until June 9, when the price was paid by the buyer, who received a delivery order. The following day he sent his agent to the godown and was given delivery of a case on production of the order. In accordance with the custom in the trade the buyer had not examined the goods and proceeded to do so that day.

The case he received was not in fact the one allotted by the seller but another one of the series. The buyer noticed this error but nevertheless opened the case and thereby estopped himself from making a claim for non-delivery on that mistake. On opening the case he found it to contain ten pieces of material. He unrolled most of it and measured it for both length and width, obtaining a measurement of 25 inches in some rolls.

A Letter of Complaint.

On June 11, he wrote to the defendants a letter of complaint. The seller went to plaintiff's premises and then inspected the goods. He told plaintiff that no claim could be made as by unrolling the material accurate measurement of it could not be made.

He measured the rolls himself and found at that time four were less than the correct width. The buyer refused to accept the goods. The seller would not accede to a repudiation of the contract and the action followed. His Honour had himself measured the rolls and there appeared to be eight pieces less than the contract width.

It had been suggested by the seller that the buyer's acceptance was complete on receipt of the case from the godown and he was not entitled to reject the goods subsequently. The seller also said the right to examine could have been exercised at any time after May 22, the date of the initial contract, and that the due place of delivery in the absence of evidence to the contrary, was in the seller's godown, and that he had accepted the goods by the act of removing them from the godown.

Sale By Description.

He had found that sale was by description and it had been shown that the custom existing in the trade was for the buyer to conduct the examination of the goods in his own premises after the delivery to ascertain whether the goods delivered conformed to the description in the contract. The examination by the buyer was completed within reasonable time and was followed by prompt rejection.

Extraordinary Material.

On the issue of whether it has been shown that the delivery made was such as to entitle the

buyer to reject the goods delivered and to repudiate the contract of sale, the onus was on the buyer. It was for him to satisfy the court that the material did not conform in width with the stipulation in the contract. No one who had not himself handled this material could fully realise how serious a burden of proof was laid on the buyer. The material responded to tension and manipulation to an extraordinary degree. One roll after a series of very gentle movements varied at the same point between 26 and 30 inches. Before the first examination by the buyer the stuff had been unrolled by machine. After the buyer's examination in which the pieces were unrolled and rolled again by hand the apparent width of the material must have considerably altered.

Requisite Skill and Experience.

The question for decision was one merely of fact. In his Honour's opinion the uncorroborated evidence of one witness for the plaintiff had not proved that a deficiency existed at the time of delivery. He was not satisfied that the plaintiff's witness had the requisite experience and skill to measure the material as the width originally could only have been ascertained by an expert. On that ground the plaintiff's case failed. It was not necessary for him to decide whether the evidence given for the seller established his claim that he had made a good delivery under the contract. He was not called upon to decide that point. He entered judgment for the defendants with costs.

FANLING HOUNDS.

LARGER PACK IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

It is not generally known perhaps that the meets of the Fanling Hounds are run on similar lines to those at Home. Here, they are limited in their captures; nevertheless the hounds meet twice each week usually, and the meets provide excellent sport.

The Fanling Hounds were inaugurated by Dr. F. Pierce Grove and Mr. H. Birkett about eighteen months ago. Meets are now held every Saturday and Sunday, and usually something like twenty-five take part in the hunt.

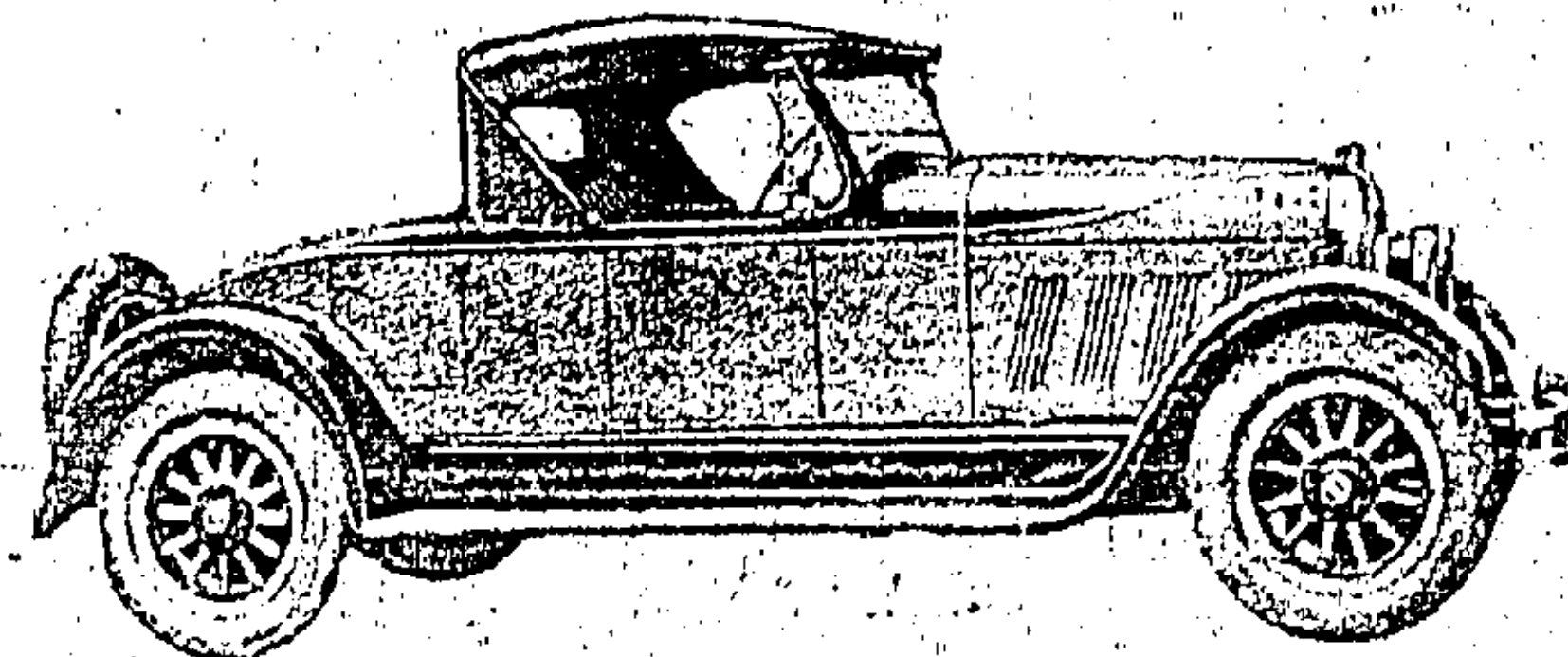
In many cases a drag is laid, a trail of some mixture being set for the hounds to follow. There is, of course, no kill on these occasions, but the following of the drag provides interesting sport. The hunting of a civet-cat adds attraction, as these are followed with enthusiasm by both hounds and hunters. Following the usual hunting custom, one of the feet is taken off when the kill is made.

Hounds From Home.

At present there are eight couples of mixed hounds, including a good proportion of fox hounds. It is hoped to secure more fox hounds in the near future. Mr. Springfield, who is prominent in the running of the Shanghai hounds, is now on his way home, and while in England he will secure further hounds for Shanghai as well as some for the Fanling Pack, and by next winter it is hoped to have between

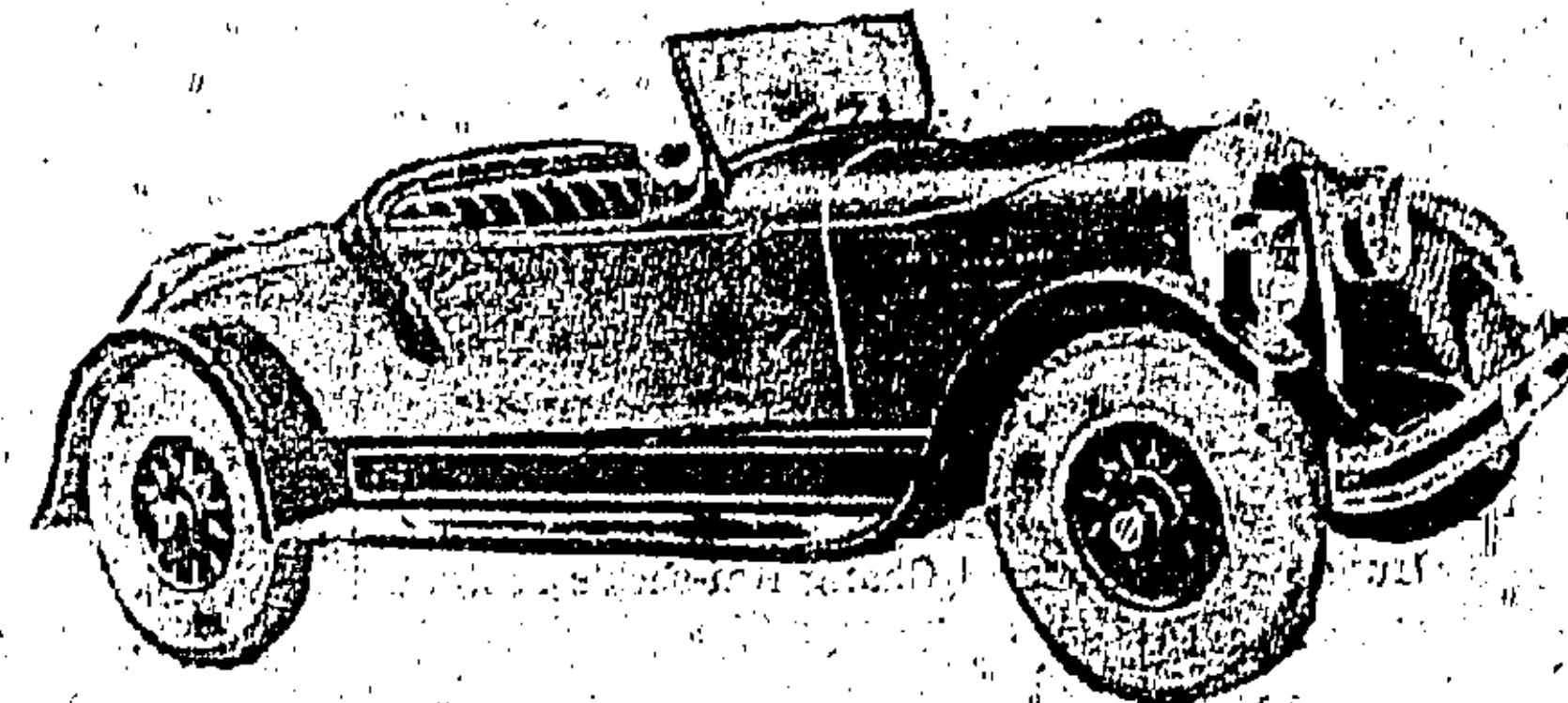
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The "pleasure" car of the Auburn line. A run to the Club—Shopping tour for pleasure trip. Large comfortable seat in rear deck, entered through door, eliminating necessity of performing acrobatic stunts to get into and out of this seat. This door gives convenient access to rear compartment for golf clubs, packages or luggage when seat is not in use.

THE 4-44 ROADSTER



Same body design as the model 8-88 Roadster with same conveniences. Upholstery of brown Spanish leather. Snap and pep to satisfy the most exacting demands on a real "pleasure" car. Looks that make it the centre of many eyes wherever it is parked. Not a pocket edition but a real car the same as the other 6-Sixty-Six models. 120" wheelbase.

SALE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA

UNIVERSAL AUTO SUPPLY CO.

Inspect our large stock of Motor Accessories and Spare Parts.
Sole Agents for Indiana Trucks.

FIRST FLOOR ASIATIC BUILDING.

TELEPHONE C. 4915.

"Below par"

If you are run down and far from well—try SCOTT'S Emulsion.

It builds up the body, heals the lungs and tones up the system. Ask for

SCOTT'S
Emulsion
The protector of life



SALESMAN SAM.

It Saves Soap and Water, Too

By Swan.



To-Morrow Night's Fight.



The above pictures are of A. B. Ewin and C. P. O. Cartledge, who are contending at the City Hall, to-morrow night, for the welterweight championship of the Colony.

A Noted Tragedienne.



Miss Sybil Thorndike as Katharine and Mr. Lewis T. the Casson as Griffith in Henry VIII., which was produced at Empire, Leicester Square, on December 23. (Times copyright.)

Collapsed.



This building in New York collapsed and injured ten persons.

Seaplane Wrecked in Florida Flood.



Considerable damage was done when a rainstorm swept the coast of Florida recently. This picture shows a Curtis seaplane wrecked by high seas and driving rain off Daytona Beach.

In Morocco.



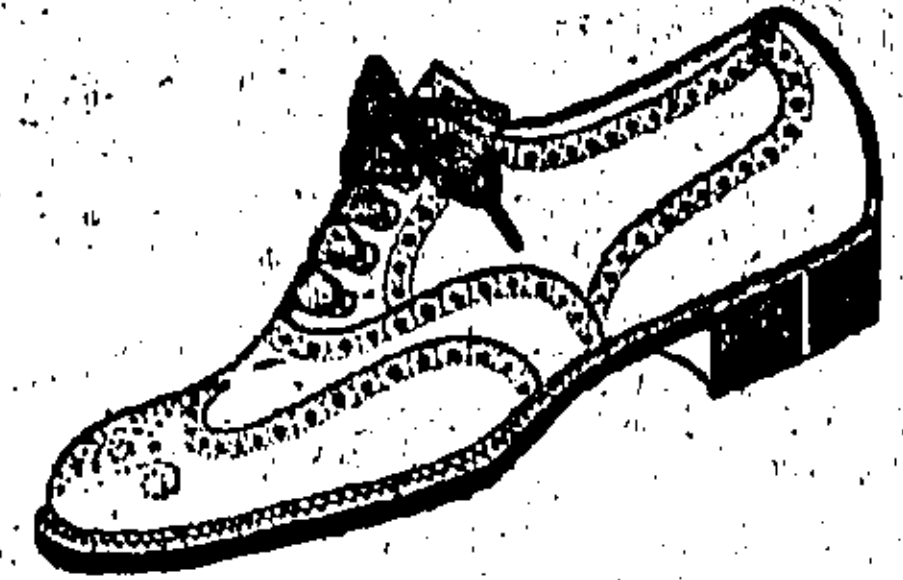
This picture shows the landing of troops of Alhucmas in the war against the Riffs.

Skating in England's Lake District.



This picturesque scene on Derwentwater, was photographed during the Christmastide season. (Times copyright.)

"K" Brogan Shoes



A walking shoe of distinctive appearance and comfortable wear. Stocked in Tan Willow Calf and Black Box Calf in all sizes and fittings.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Building. Des Voeux Road.

G. FALCONER & Co. (HONGKONG), Ltd.

UNION BUILDING (OPPOSITE G.P.O.)
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

A fine selection of English Jewellery, Sterling Silver Ware, Watches and Clocks always on hand.

Agents for:—

British Admiralty Charts Heath Sextants, Night Glasses etc.,
Kelyin Navigational Instruments Stanley Drawing Instruments
Ross London Telescopes & Binoculars Welf's Theodolites, Levels etc.,

We invite the Public to call and inspect our varied stock, and compare prices.

Over half a century's reputation throughout the East as the House of Quality.

Established 1855.

After Shopping

Either as a rendezvous, or a restful retreat after a busy day's shopping, Wiseman's new lounge has that personal appeal that makes all the difference.

Morning Coffee or Afternoon Tea daintily prepared and served.

Fragrant Coffee a Speciality.

Cafe Wiseman

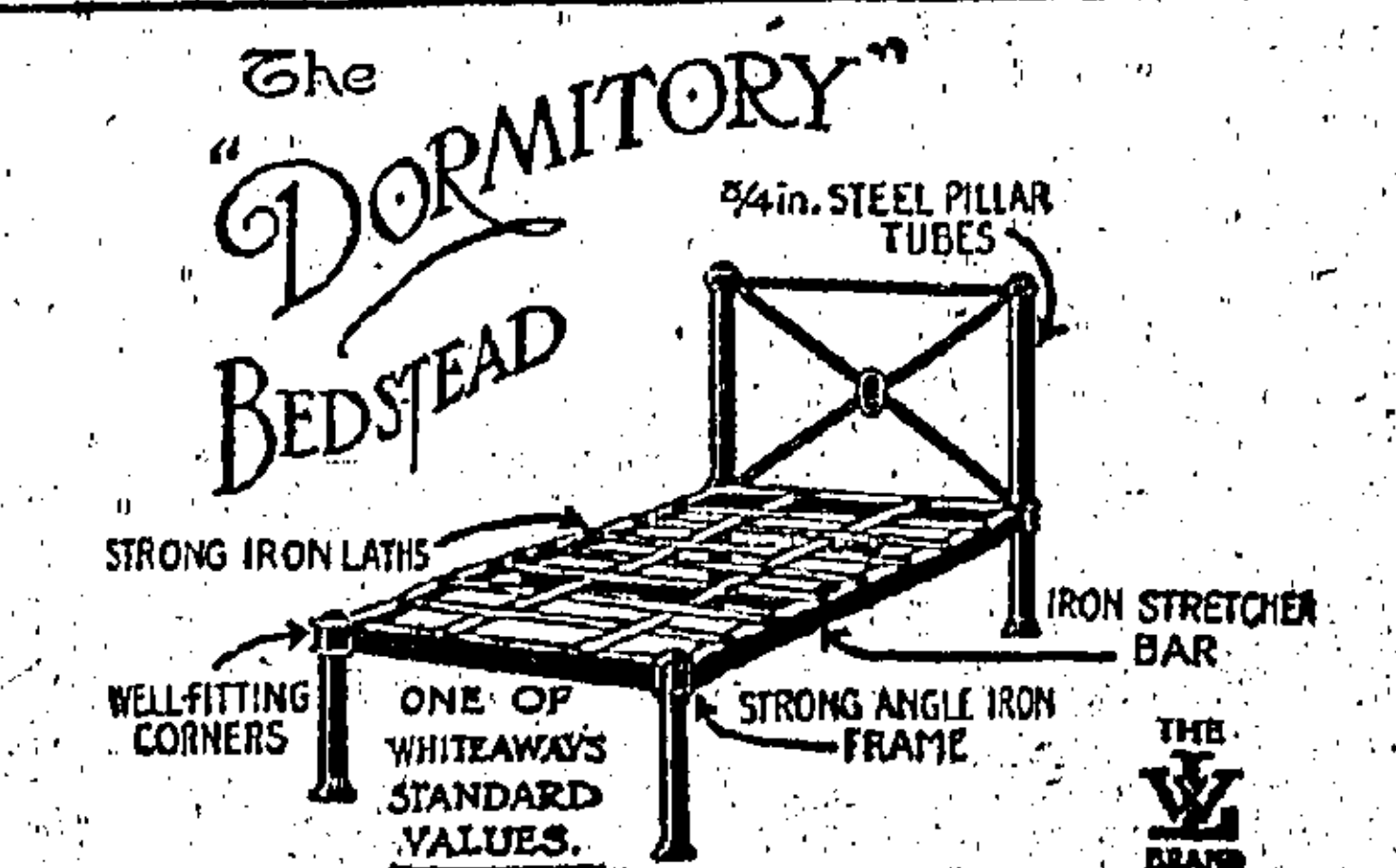
One of the most treasured possessions of friends far away is a photo of their dear ones overseas. The Ming Yuen Studio is fitted with the most modern photographic equipment and will be pleased to show you specimens of their work.

THE MING YUEN STUDIO

(Battery Path.)

Official Photographers to the "H. K. Telegraph"

WHITEAWAY'S



STRONG AND DURABLE
STUMP BEDSTEAD
OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

Specially built to stand hard wear, with 4 inch pillars and extra heavy side rails, and fitted with steel laths. Finished Good Black Enamel.

Size 6 ft. by 3 ft.
LOWEST PRICE \$8.50

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)
The following notices are awaiting collection:—
1314, 1320, 1376, 1384, 1385, 1392, 1342, 1397, 1409, 1418, 1375 1429

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Gramophone with records, or gramophone or records separate. State make and price to Box No. 1442 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET

VICTORIA HOTEL, QUIET RESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS. Full board from \$4 daily. Special family rates. 1 minute from ferry. Next new hotel Han-kow Road, Kowloon. Tel. K.337.

TO LET.—Two spacious Office rooms in Central locality, moderate rent. Apply to Post Office Box 323.

GROUND FLOOR PREMISES "ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING," opposite the STAR FERRY PIER, best locality in Hongkong for Shipping Companies or Shops. Single Office room, or whole suite of 3 Office rooms for short or long lease. For terms and particulars apply to Hongkong and Territorial Estates, Ltd., "St. George's" Building, 1st Floor.

FOR SALE. Direct from London and Paris, a few Evening and Afternoon frocks suitable for the races. Particulars from Box No. 1436 Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—From 1st April to 31st December, furnished, top floor flat of four large rooms with kitchen and gas stove, pantry, "store" room, bathroom with geyser, etc.
Apply W. S. Bailey, 4 Armend Bldgs., Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—European Flats to let No. 2, Peking Road, Kowloon, Ground First and Second Floors with modern conveniences. Occupation February 1st. Apply Lee Koo, 21 Wellington Street, Tel. C.1483.

TO LET.—Two large rooms excellently situated for offices on the 2nd Floor and one large room on the 3rd Floor of "St. George's" Building facing Ico House Street. For terms and particulars apply to Hongkong & Territorial Estates, Ltd., "St. George's" Building.

TO LET self contained flat in Armend Buildings, Kowloon, four large rooms, kitchen servants quarters &c. furniture and fittings may be taken over if required. Apply Post Office Box 609, Hongkong.

TO LET.—One European flat, Wanchoi Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32 Kennedy Road.

NOTICE.

TO EX-MEMBERS OF THE R.F.C., R.N.A.S. AND R.A.F.

A dinner will be held at the Ritz Cafe, at 8 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 30th.

Will all who are interested and who wish to attend, kindly communicate with the undermentioned.

J. A. BARTON,
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1926.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,
Toronto, Canada.
Insurance in force exceeds G \$235,000,000
Assets exceed G \$53,000,000

ARNOLD & COMPANY, LTD.
Agents,
GEO. H. LYNOTT,
Special Representative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAWING FOR "MODERN ELOQUENCE," January 30th, at 8 p.m. PLACE: Chinese Y.M.C.A. Junior Division, Tsau-Man-Kok Stationer, No. 71 Hollywood Road.

FOR rent two houses, Glenvale, central district, each containing three floors suitable for Moss, Private House or Flat. Well furnished flat, Grand Piano, etc., Causeway Bay, for Moss or otherwise. Tel. 4630. Small Investors.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—STEAM LAUNCH about 60 feet long, in excellent condition and suitable for Harbour and River Work. Apply Box 1439 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held, at the Office of the Company, No. 4a, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY 16th FEBRUARY 1926 at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY 3rd FEBRUARY to TUESDAY 16th FEBRUARY 1926, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1926.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have revoked my Power of Attorney dated the 10th day of June 1924 in favour of Felix Hurley Mody.

J. H. N. MODY.

January 29th 1926.

NOTICE.

There will be a Rugger Dinner held at Hongkong Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday, 6th February. Will all members who wish to attend notify G. P. Lammett, c/o W. R. Loxley & Co., not later than Wednesday 3rd instant. Admission about \$5.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Public is cordially notified that on and after the 1st February, the business of the National Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., will be carried on in their new premises, Nos. 144-150, Des Voeux Road, Central.

FOR THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.
Wong Kwok Shuen,
Chief Manager.

January 29th 1926.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL
January 30th, 1925 at 9.15 p.m.
Fifth Tournament of the Season.

MAIN EVENT
Fifteen Round Contest for the Welterweight Belt.

C.P.O. Jim Carllidge.
Royal Naval Dockyard.

A. B. Ewin.
H.M.S. "HERMES"

And about four other Contests.

BOOKING at Moutrie's for Members only on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, GENERAL PUBLIC on FRIDAY, the 29th and Saturday, the 30th instant.

PRICES:—\$5, \$3 and \$1.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1926.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

With reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 29th October, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st February, 1926, instead of 2nd November, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further extend the time for payment of this Call.

Notice is accordingly hereby given that the date for payment of the Final Call is postponed to 1st April, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 1st April, 1926.

For the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited.,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27, 1926.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA E.C.

Brethren are reminded of the Masonic Service arranged for Sunday evening, 31st instant, at 6 p.m. in St. John's Cathedral.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES & UNDERWRITERS
GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. "DAKAR MARU."

(Due here on or about 15th February, 1926.)

It is hereby notified to all concerned that the s.s. "DAKAR MARU," having cargo on board from Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen, was in collision with the Greek s.s. "ELEPHANTIOS" in the Elbe River on the 20th December 1925, and it has been declared to form General Average.

Consignees of Cargo from the aforesaid ports are requested to sign General Average Bond at our Office and pay a deposit of one (1) per cent of the valuation of their Consignments before B/Lading will be countersigned for delivery.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, and BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

The Steamship "ALIPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 2nd Feb. 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m., on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Jan., 1926.

HUGHES & HOUGH LIMITED.

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS & GENERAL BROKERS.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.
E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA)
From EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Steamship

"SUWA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 4th Feb. 1926, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesday and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Hongkong, 28th Jan., 1926.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Avoid Serious Results by Using Baby's Own Tablets.

When a child shows the first symptoms of a cold, such as sneezing, redness of the eyes, clogged or running nose, prompt measures for relief may avert serious results. Mothers should always have on hand some simple, safe and effective remedy for immediate use.

Baby's Own Tablets act quickly, contain no opiates or narcotics, are tasteless and harmless. Mrs. Joseph Cadioux, of No. 64, Cabot Street, Holyoke, Mass., says:

"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and find them a very satisfactory medicine. When my little boy had a cold I gave him the Tablets at night and he was well the next day. I give them to the children for constipation and they are always benefited. They eat the Tablets like candy. I think Baby's Own Tablets are much easier to give a child than liquid medicine. I recommend them to all mothers who have small children."

Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, also post 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS



PORTABLE MODEL
Weight 8½ lbs. in travelling case.

MINIMUM WEIGHT. MAXIMUM SERVICE.

Price Mex. \$112.50 Nett.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Office Equipment Dept.
Office Equipment Dept.
Queen's Building, Ground Floor.
(Opposite Ferry Wharf.)
Tel. C.1030.

MARTIN'S PILLS

APIOL & STEEL
Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house.
Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.
Proprietors
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, 30th January, 1926, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

57 Bales Chinese Raw Leaf Tobacco.
2 Cases Hospital Supplies.
1 Case Woolen Scarves.
37 Lady's Hats.
1 Parcel Sample Cloth.

And
A Large Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1926.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Kiem Tjiang Han to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1926, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,

(for account of the concerned),

3,350 Bags No. 24 Java White Sugar—1925 May Shipment from Java.

1,300 Bags No. 24 Java White Sugar—1925 June Shipment from Java.

2,100 Bags No. 24 Java White Sugar—1925 July Shipment from Java.

500 Bags No. 24 Java White Sugar—1925 August Shipment from Java.

1,700 Bags No. 24 Java White Sugar—1925 October Shipment from Java.

1,300 Bags No. 24 Java White Sugar—1925 November Shipment from Java.

1,100 Bags No. 24 Java White Sugar—1925 December Shipment from Java.

150 Bags No. 18 Java Brown Sugar—1925 June Shipment from Java.

500 Bags No. 18 Java Brown Sugar—arrived by the s.s. "Tjisondari."

(All the above goods are now stored in the godowns of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., West Point.)

Should intending buyers wish to purchase smaller lots than stated above, it will be necessary for them to inform the Auctioneers before the sale.

Terms:—As Customary.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 26, 1926.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY, February 1st, 1926, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1 Highbury Terrace, Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
Comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Blackwood Pedestals, Chairs, Card Table, Bookcases, Fire Screens, Tables, Leather Covered Couch, Teak and Leather Covered Chairs, Vases, China Cabinet, Easy Chairs, Table Fans, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirror, Teak Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Cruikery, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, Teak Ice Chest, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Single and Double Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstand, Side Tables, Medicine Chests, Commodore, Towel Racks, Clothes Hangers, etc., etc.

And
1 Gramophone with Records.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Sunday, January 31st, 1926.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1926.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:—

Banks.

Hongkong, \$1,060 b.
Chartered, \$214 n.
Mercantile A. and B., \$294 n.
Mercantile C., \$134 n.
P. and O., \$94 n.
East Asia, \$85 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$590 b.
China Underwriters, \$2.35 n.
North China, \$145 n.
Unions, \$260 sa.
Yangtze, \$35 b.

Fire Ins.

China Fires, \$165 b.
Hongkong Fire, \$590 sa.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$30 s.
Steamboats, \$24 s.
Tugs, \$4 n.
Indo-Chinas, \$38 n.
Shell Trans., \$7/- n.
Star Ferries, \$52 s.
Waterboats, \$16 b.
Oriental Nav., \$250 n.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$29 s.
Malabons, \$48 n.

Mining.

Benguets, \$150 n.
Kailans, \$4/- b.
Langkats, \$12.29 s.
Shai Explorations, \$15.545 n.
Shanghai Loans, \$15.8 n.
Raubs, \$5.80 s.
Tronohs, \$5/- n.
Ural Caspians, \$7/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$120 sa.
Whampoa Docks, \$56 sa.
Hongkews, \$165 n.
New Engineerings, \$15.7 b.
Shanghai Docks, \$114 n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$74 b.
H.K. Lands, \$50 s.
Kealty's, \$5 b.
Territorials, \$6 b.
Humphreys, \$132 n.
Princes Bldgs, \$120 s.
Rural Lands, \$7 s.

Cottons.

Ewos, \$15.9 s.
Orientals, \$15.3 n.
Shai Cottons, \$15.55 s.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$11 b.
Canton Ice, \$74 n.
Cements, \$15.50 n.
China Buses, \$11.10 b.
China Lights, \$11 a.
China Prov., \$8 s.
Constructions, \$3.00 b.
Dairy Farms, \$174 s.
Der A. Wing, \$10 n.
Electrics, \$51 n.
Macao Electric, \$40 n.
Developments, 30 cents, b.
Ropes, \$40 s.
Tramways, \$21 n.
Lane Crawford, \$124 n.
Mackintosh, \$214 n.
Peak Trams, \$17 b.
Sinceres, \$11 s.
United Asbestos, \$20 n.
Watsons (Old), \$122 b.
Watsons (New), \$124 b.
Powells, \$11 s.

RUBBER SHARES.

STRAIT'S QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts have just received the following rubber quotations, by cable, from their Singapore agents:—

Alor Gajahs	Str. \$2.50
Ayer Moleks	2.90
Ayer Panas	14.75
Balgongors	4.85
Bansects	1.35
Changkat Sordangs	2.00
Glentios	0.50
Jerams	1.40
Jimats	2.20
Kedahs	3.80
Malaka Pindos	2.90
Malakoffs	4.75
N. Sorendahs	4.75
Pajamas	14.50
Pangors	1.85
Radillas	0.75
Sandieroffs	4.20
Tapahs	20.00
Teluk Ansons	16.50
Ulu Benuts	67.00
Kempas	0.00

PARIS AND LONDON.

NIGHT FLYING BEGUN.

London, Jan. 28.
The first aeroplane, in connection with the new night service between Paris and London, has arrived at Croydon Aerodrome with five passengers and merchandise.—Indopacific.

MERCHANTS TO PAY.

BEARING CHINA'S WAR BURDENS.

Peking merchants are now undergoing the heavy strain of clearing up the war mess left after Feng Yu-hsiang's victory over Li Ching-lin. There are thousands of dead soldiers to be buried, there are thousands of others who are wounded, there are 5,000 prisoners of war, and there are thousands of civilian refugees whose homes have been destroyed by shell. All of these unfortunate require immediate attention and much of the expense is settling on the Peking General Chamber of Commerce.

General Lu Chung-lin, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police by appointment from Feng Yu-hsiang summoned a meeting of the directors of the Chamber this week for the purpose of demanding contributions to pay for proper burial for those who had died in the service of their country, i.e. the soldiers of the Kuominchun.

He announced that the merchants of Peking had given \$100,000 toward buying land for cemeteries and declared that Peking's quota must be much larger, a sum worthy of the capital city of China. It was suggested that ordinary shops might contribute a few hundred dollars each, while special donations would be in order from the large silk stores and banks.

At this point one of the members of the Chamber reminded General Lu that they had given \$300,000 to the Kuominchun at the outbreak of the war and that business has suffered a great depression as a result of the hostilities. But the Superintendent of Police waived aside this small consideration by asserting that the merchants must support a laudable patriotic enterprise or the spirits of the dead warriors could not rest in peace.

Shelters for Refugees.

Simultaneously an appeal was made on behalf of the civilians who were living in the war area and who are now destitute. The magistrates of the stricken districts have been ordered to hire coolies to erect makeshifts which must serve temporarily to shelter the refugees. Officers of the Kuominchun have promised to send soldiers to erect permanent houses when warmer weather makes such work feasible. Wounded civilians are being cared for by the Chinese Red Cross, and the Government has been asked to give \$300,000 for relief work. Considering the wretched state of finances of the present administration it is not likely that any such sum will be available for philanthropic works.

Messrs. of Chihli Prisoners.

The Chamber of Commerce is also pondering the menace of having 5,000 Chihli prisoners quartered within the city walls at the Temple of Heaven and Temple of Agriculture grounds. It has been found necessary to open two new emergency hospitals to care for the wounded among these prisoners, but the able bodied are a still greater problem. It has been decided to raise funds from the local guilds to repatriate these men.

HE WON'T KETCH ME HAV'IN' HIS OLD GROCERIES FOR HIM - WHAT DOES HE THINK I AM, ANYWAY?

W. & A. GILBEY'S "SPEY ROYAL" SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE CHOICEST and OLDEST procurable.

Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey Ltd. being the proprietors of Three Highland Distilleries are in a position second to none to supply the finest possible Scotch Whisky.

"SPEY ROYAL" Scotch Whisky has been matured for many years in their own Excise Bonded Warehouse, and has been specially stored in Sherry Casks.

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Phone Central 616.

MOUTRIE

LOW PRICE

with

RELIABILITY

PIANOS

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

STOCKTAKING SALE

STARTS

MONDAY NEXT

3 Days Only

FEBRUARY 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS

Ladies' Wear

Sports Goods

Wines & Spirits

Silverware

Perfumery

Mens' Wear

Jewellery

Grocery

Trunk & Bags

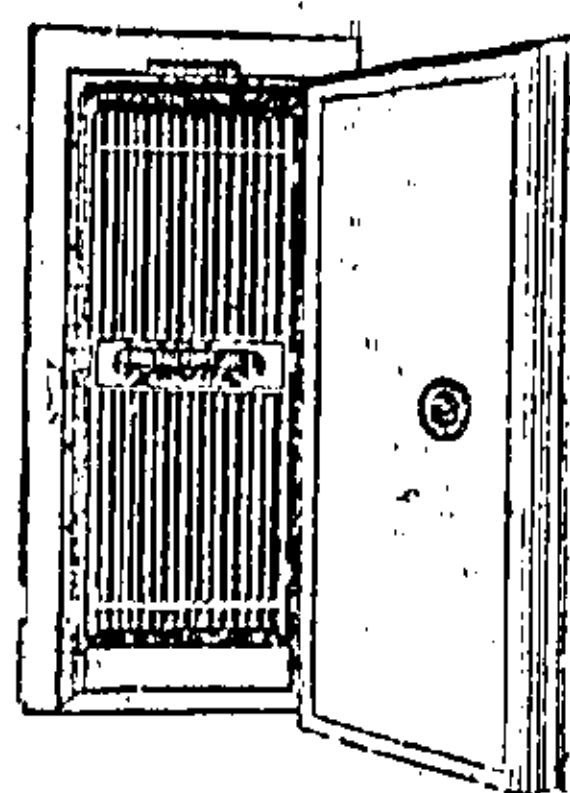
Glass & China

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

HERRING HALL MARVIN BANK VAULT DOORS.

A STANDARD FOR THE WORLD

The installation of a Herring Hall Marvin Vault Door is a form of insurance which cannot be duplicated. The name itself is the best proof of the high quality of the product—the leader of its kind for over three quarters of a century.



SPECIFICATIONS AND PRICES

from

Sole Distributors

Mustard & Co., Ltd.

16-17, Connaught Road Central.

Phone Central 1186.

The Telegraph.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1926.

CONTRASTS.

In view of the altogether misleading impressions which have been circulated at Home with regard to the conditions under which Chinese operatives work in foreign-owned cotton mills in China, more than passing interest centres in the story which we reprinted yesterday from a Northern paper regarding an incident which has just occurred in a Chinese mill at Wuchang. From this it will have been seen that the employees at this establishment were ordered to take their meals standing in order to save time, it being decreed that anyone found sitting would be subjected to a fine. When the workers protested against what they correctly described as an inhumane order, the management sent for the police and a man considered to be the ringleader of the protesting group was arrested and put into prison.

The point to be kept in mind, of course, is that all this happened at a Chinese-owned mill. We can well imagine what an outcry would have been raised had the incident occurred in an establishment under foreign control. The affair is illuminating as providing further proof of the oft-repeated and certainly truthful statement that Chinese workers are subjected to far greater oppression in purely native establishments than they ever are in foreign mills or factories. So far as the exploitation of native labour is concerned—whether it be of men, women or children—we make bold to say that comparisons between Chinese and foreign mills will be found abundantly in favour of the latter. The same callous disregard of humanitarian feeling on the part of many Chinese is to be found in the ruthless atrocities which from time to time are reported from all over the country. Yesterday we published a story of the terrible plight in which the inhabitants of certain parts of Kwangtung now find themselves as the result of the depredations of robber gangs and disbanded troops; whilst all of us can recall the brutal and cold-blooded manner in which Yunnanese soldiers were done to death by the mob in Canton several months ago. We cite these instances, which are but few

amongst many that could be quoted, to show that little is heard of the value of Chinese lives or of the oppression of workers in China unless foreign influence is in some way connected with the incidents, in which event, as everybody knows, the anti-foreign agitators begin their campaigns of calumny with a virulence which strangely contrasts with their silence on other occasions.

We have every sympathy with the movement for bettering the conditions under which the mass of the workers in China labour, but we are convinced that the need for reform is far more insistent in the case of those employed in native concerns than it is in foreign-controlled establishments. That is a fact which we should like to see duly impressed on well-meaning but ill-informed commentators at Home.

Arms and the Law.

Not only is there much of public interest but there is also much of real importance in the point which Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the First Magistrate, is now called upon to decide in connection with the case which is before him, wherein a Chinese wholesale dealer is charged with selling a quantity of toy pistols, the sale of which it is alleged is prohibited, except under special licence, by a recent Government regulation. We understand that the particular point in the case has been referred to the Hon. Attorney General for opinion, and it is whether a weapon which does not discharge a missile can rightly come under the Arms Ordinance. We do not wish, and neither are we allowed, to make any comment on the merits or facts of a case still *sub judice*, but, curiously enough, a very interesting decision was recently made by the Lord Chief Justice and Justices, Shearman and Sterling in the King's Bench Division at Home. They decided that a Wobley air pistol was not a firearm. A man named Hockley was charged before a magistrate with selling to a person other than a registered arms dealer, an air pistol and 117 pellets of ammunition without the purchaser producing a certificate authorising him to purchase it. The pistol weighed 28 ounces and had a rifle barrel. It was a lethal weapon and effective up to 15 yards, and would carry much further. On Hockley's behalf it was contended that the weapon was not a firearm within the meaning of the Act, and the Magistrate agreed with that contention. The Police appealed against that decision, but the Appeal Court dismissed the appeal with costs, although the Lord Chief Justice remarked that the weapon was obviously a formidable one, capable of doing considerable damage. So far as Hongkong is concerned, of course, the point as to whether any particular weapon is a firearm or not is governed by the local Ordinance, and it will be interesting to learn of the Attorney General's ruling.

SHIPPING NEWS.

VESSELS NEAR PORT.

The following vessels are expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day:

Atsuta Maru, St. Albans, President Jackson, Hakata Maru, Maunang, Fuda, Yokohama Maru, Talamba, Glenfallloch, President Madison, Vin Clon, Kanagawa Maru, Corby Castle, Tjikalak, Kalgan, Shinoh Maru, Klungchow.

EXCHANGE RATES.

To-day's exchange rates are as follows:—

Paris	139 1/2
New York	48 3/16
Brussels	107
Geneva	25 1/2
Berlin	20 1/2
Stockholm	18 1/2
Copenhagen	19 1/2
Oslo	23 1/2
Vienna	34 1/2
Frankfurt	107
Hamburg	107
Madrid	34 1/2
Lisbon	24
Rio	7 1/2
Buenos Aires	46 1/2
Bombay	1 1/2 3/16
Canton	3 1/2 1/4
Hongkong	100
Yokohama	1 1/10
Silver (spot)	31
Silver (forward)	30 15/16

—British Wireless.

DAY BY DAY.

TO-DAY THERE ARE LOUD CALLS FOR SELF-SACRIFICE—GENERALLY ON THE PART OF SOMEONE ELSE.—The Bishop of Lichfield.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

One British case of small-pox, from Kowloon, was reported on Wednesday.

Passengers departing by the President Madison included the Rev. T. B. Powell and Mr. Eric Rice.

The man who yesterday jumped from the second floor verandah of the Hoo Choong Wo firm has since died.

Stan Hill's football cartoon, which appears to-morrow, will deal with the Interport trial match at Kowloon.

A Chinese had his ankle broken when knocked down by a motor car, near the junction of Des Voeux Road and Pedder Street. He was later taken to hospital.

In connection with the fifth graduation of the Chung Hok Class of St. Paul's College, Lady Clementi will distribute certificates at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday, February 6th, at 10.30 a.m.

The body of M. Paul Kremer, former French Consul General at Hankow, who died there recently, was placed aboard the French gunboat "Doudart de Lagree" last week and will be taken to France for interment.

While playing with his companions in Caroline Road yesterday, a small Chinese boy got in the way of a motor car and was knocked down. He received injuries to his legs and was removed to hospital in the car.

The first stage of the trial of those suspected of being connected with the assassination of the late Lui Chung-hoi has been completed in Canton. It is stated that the case for the defence will be heard in camera, and the trial of the first six suspects will not take long.

The S.S. Klungchow, of the China Navigation Company's fleet, is due some time to-day from Hoihow and her master may be able to clear up the mystery concerning the delay of the S.S. Taming. The weather outside is very rough from all accounts and the Klungchow may be delayed.

A small outbreak of fire which occurred in the compound of the Steam Laundry yesterday morning was attended to by the two engines of the Kowloon Fire Brigade. On receipt of the report both engines were despatched to the scene, as it was feared that the clothes in the premises were alight. The outbreak was extinguished without any damage.

The many friends of Mrs. H. A. Jones, who met with a distressing accident in a motor bus when returning to Kowloon from Hung-hom, will be pleased to learn that an X-Ray examination has revealed that no bones were broken, although extensive bruising and laceration of the legs was suffered. Mrs. Jones returned to her home in Kowloon by motor ambulance from the French Hospital after the examination was made.

MASONIC SERVICE.

SUNDAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

With reference to the Masonic Service to be held in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening, we are informed that it will be open to members of the general public as well as Masons. We have also been requested by the District Grand Master to state that the correct dress for this service will be "Morning" dress (that is, morning coat, or dark lounge suit) for civilian brethren and uniform for naval and military brethren. The District Grand Lodge and Lodge Officers regalia will be taken to the Cathedral Hall for robing purposes. All brethren other than District Grand Lodge Officers for this year and Lodge Officers for this year, must be responsible for seeing that their own regalia is at the Cathedral Hall in time for robing. The Brethren will meet there at 5.30 p.m.

PEKING'S PRISONS.

HASTY COATS OF WHITEWASH.

A hasty coat of whitewash is being applied to the goals to Peking in honour of the extraterritorial investigation now being conducted there. Mr. Liu Chi, mayor of the metropolitan district, has decided that it is necessary to introduce a few reforms in the prisons under his administration and has therefore issued an order saying that hereafter:—

1. Gaolers should not inflict private punishment on prisoners.
2. Employees of the prisons should not extort money from the inmates.
3. Sufficient food should be given to the culprits.
4. The cells should be kept as clean as possible.
5. Lectures on morality and the teaching of Chinese should be delivered to the prisoners daily.
6. Vocational training should also be given.
7. Prisoners should be recommended for jobs after their release.

These startling innovations are necessary, the mayor believes, because the capital city of China should have model prisons. Otherwise it may not seem feasible to the foreign judicial investigators to advise their governments to relinquish their extraterritoriality privileges.

Watchful Waiting.

Another sidelight of a different sort on the judicial commission's opening is that it provides work again for the five young women who are on the Government's payroll as official stenographers for the Tariff Conference. Since this conclave has been noted more for its watchful waiting than for its sessions, these stenographic reporters of proceedings have been forced to put in most of their time in twiddling their thumbs or in playing bridge.

Three of the five stenographers were imported from Shanghai especially for the Tariff Conference. They are Mrs. Esther Calder, and the Misses Mayelle Byrd and Maude Murray. No time limit was set on their contract but it was estimated that they would remain in Peking for approximately three months. They have been there now for almost four months and the end is not yet in sight, particularly since they have now been assigned also to report the meetings of the Extraterritoriality Commission.

Thus far the proceedings of this Commission have consisted only of the formalities attendant upon the official opening. The next step is to be "paper investigations," an inquiry into the theoretical nature of the laws of China. For this purpose the Chinese delegation has been requested to provide the Commission with translations of the law codes of the Republic, and with descriptions of the judicial, administrative, and prison systems of the country.

Prepare Codes.

In an interview in the "Shun Tien Shih Pao," Mr. Chang Yao-teng, chairman of the Commission, is reported to have said that the criminal law codes of China have been completed and that the civil and commercial codes are being prepared. He commented favourably upon the agreeable nature of the opening of the Commission and estimates that its work can be completed in six months.

The "Yi Shih Pao" has come out with an article denouncing the whole purpose of the Extraterritoriality Commission. It asserts that there is no reason why China should throw open her judicial system to foreign criticism and should do away with consular jurisdiction at its own pleasure and without foreign advice. Treaties may be abolished without mutual consent, this vernacular newspaper insists, and since extraterritoriality was forced upon China due to extraordinary circumstances, the country has the legitimate right to withdraw such favours as conditions change.

The "Chen Pao," another leading Chinese daily of Peking, criticizes the Commission in a different manner. Instead of demanding that the investigation be dropped altogether, it urges that an inspection alone is a waste of time. It suggests that the Commission extend its work beyond

CHINA'S FIRST NEED.

PUBLIC STATEMENT BY FENG YU-HSIANG.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's first public statement since his offer to resign was made recently in response to a request from the *Daily Express* of London through their Peking correspondent, and is given in full below:—

"The root of China's evils—the manufacturers of civil wars and internal disturbance in recent years—may be charged entirely to the lawless activities of the militarists—men who hold the real power in this country—in their mad strife for power and territory against one another. So we have a war in every one of two years.

How to save China from this was the sole object of my move for peace in 1924 when I refused to participate in the meaningless war in my endeavour to work out a fundamental plan for the reconstruction of the country. I feel very sad to say that my policy was not shared by Chang Tso-lin, the most powerful militarist at that time, who learned nothing and forgot nothing. In spite of the urgent demand of the country, he still persisted in the role of the militarist. He fought for territory and not for the welfare of the people. His aggression upon, and occupation of Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhui is the direct cause of the recent war from which he escaped with his position all but shattered. It is fortunate for him that the worst did not come to him. It is to be hoped that he will come out of the disaster better and wiser.

MILITARIST EXACTIONS.

"In Li Ching-lin of Chihli and Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung we have even worse examples of lawlessness and cruelty. Under their administration in these provinces, no stone is unturned to fleece the people and law is trampled under foot. Woe to the people where their soldiers go, for the latter are given free leave to loot and destroy. In short, the catalogue of crimes committed by these two men against the people are too numerous to narrate. To suppress such lawlessness and cruelty is the duty of every upright citizen. And I firmly believe that if I can do nothing I must deliver my people from their clutches.

"Now that Li Ching-lin is crushed, and Chang Tsung-chang is also at the end of his rope, as our armies are closing in on him from three sides, and that Chang Tso-lin is too impotent to be a real factor any more, this is the best opportunity we have had in years for a thoroughgoing reorganization and for the working out of a fundamental solution of the problems of the country.

THE PROPER SPIRIT.

"In my opinion, we must approach our problems in a spirit of conservatism. We must try to put an end to the internal wars by working long the line of law and constitution, and to solve all political questions by these means. It is no use to seek peace by political adjustment and the balance of power, for no such adjustment and equalization of power could be so accurately made as to satisfy everybody. On the other hand, the proper enforcement of the law accepted by the nation will put a stop permanently to the evil of perpetual warfare which has disrupted China during the last fourteen years." It is therefore our first object to have the sanctity of law and constitution established, so that the decisions made thereby may be respected and obeyed by one and all.

"At the same time due respect must be given to the opinion of the majority of the people in the determination of the policies of the nation so that the political, legal, financial and economical policies shall be for the greatest good of the greatest number. It is also necessary to obtain the counsel of all parties so that we may know the true opinion of the people in order to have the true spirit of democracy. This, in my opinion, is the first need of China.

the scope contemplated in the Washington conference and that it prepared a definite plan for the abolition of consular jurisdiction. If the Power feel that an investigation is also necessary, the "Chen Pao" believes that such work can proceed simultaneously with the preparation of a plan for the ultimate cancellation of extraterritoriality.—N. C. D. N.

PRINCE IN THE HUNTING FIELD.



Another fall in the hunting field by the Prince of Wales is reported to-day, in which His Royal Highness fractured his collar-bone. The above picture shows the Prince with other followers, including Prince Henry and the Duke of York, moving off during a recent hunt at Home.

WAR-WORN CONSTABLE.

FINED FOR MALINGERING.

The somewhat unusual case of an Indian constable being charged with malingering was given a lengthy hearing at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The defendant had been through the Great War, in which he was wounded, and later joined the Hongkong Police Force from India. A pain in the stomach caused by this wound, according to the plea he made in Court, prevented him from raising his arm or standing erect, and this rendered him unfit for traffic duty.

Evidence was given by Dr. Valentine, who has had the man under observation since the beginning of this week, when the case was referred to him by the Magistrate. Dr. Valentine said that the patient had been in and out of hospital half a dozen times previously, when he was treated for various ailments, one of which was a sort of rash on the skin. He had been cured of this when discharged from hospital on each occasion, but very soon returned with the same complaint. Recurrence of this disease was attributed by Dr. Valentine to be due to inattention and negligence on the man's part.

As regards the incident which led to the present charge, Dr. Valentine said that he had made a careful examination but found that the wound complained of had healed and the resulting scar left on the man was a perfectly healthy one. That should not have left any pain and certainly would not have prevented him from doing traffic duty, as he could stand and also raise his arms.

Dealing with the charge, Mr. W. R. Scott, A.S.P., said that, out of consideration, the defendant had been transferred to night traffic duty, which was less arduous. He was found on the day in question lying in the middle of the road at Magazine Gap while on duty, and was helped up by a European Sergeant. Mr. Scott, after referring to the doctor's report, pointed out that although the defendant had reported that he was suffering from a pain in the stomach on another occasion, he did not make a similar complaint after being found lying on the roadway in Magazine Gap. Mr. Scott shared the belief of the doctor, that the defendant was "humbugging."

The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) convicted the defendant on the charge of malingering, and inflicted a fine of \$50 with the alternative of four weeks' hard labour.

DISARMAMENT.

GERMANY AND GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Berlin, Jan. 28. During the course of debate on the ministerial declaration, Herr Luther promised to send to the Geneva conference men who will know how to carry out the object of raising the status of the country.—Indopacifi.

BRITAIN'S CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

MR. WALTER LEAF'S CRITICISM.

London, Jan. 28.

Mr. Walter Leaf, speaking at the annual meeting of the Westminster Bank said that the restoration of the gold standard had staidied trade and given confidence, but a return to normality was closely linked with the whole foundation of our currency system and fundamental changes must be made therein before the financial position of the country could be considered satisfactory. The problem of the note issue, on which our banking was founded, must be solved within the next two years. Parliament had surrendered all control of the issue of notes to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and had, in fact, created a dictator. It was high time that Parliament resumed its command and legislated in order to bring the control of the currency under some recognized system. The time had come when the issue of currency notes should be handed over to the Bank of England.

Mr. Leaf said that the increased activities of the Bank's customers had proved that despite depression in important branches of industry there was a large area wherein trade had been active and profitable. It was necessary to protest against the entry that British trade was doomed.—Renter.

INCREASED TRADE ACTIVITY.

Rugby, Jan. 28.

Mr. Walter Leaf, presiding at the meeting of the Westminster Bank pointed to the increase during the last year in the amount of loans granted by the Bank to its customers. This was, he said, clear evidence of increased activity on the part of customers. It proved that, in spite of all the evidence they had had of depression, in various most important branches of industry and commerce there was still a very large area in which trade had been both active and profitable. Mr. Leaf emphasized that we were holding our pre-war proportion of world trade. Our own export trade had fallen off in rather less ratio than world trade as a whole.

Mr. Leaf's reference to an increase in loans by his Bank may be applied to the other big British banks, which also show striking increases in this respect. It is evident that the banks have taken a very prominent share in facilitating trade.—British Wireless.

BASUTOLAND.

NEW COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Rugby, Jan. 28. Lieutenant Colonel Sir Edward Garraway, Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, will retire from the service on April 20 and Mr. J. C. R. Sturrock, Provincial Commissioner in Uganda Protectorate, has been selected to succeed him.—British Wireless.

[Mr. Sturrock, who is an M.A. of Oxford, was educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College. He was in 1905 Tutor to H. H. Kabaka of Buganda; was appointed District Commissioner of Uganda in 1914 and Provincial Commissioner in 1921.]

COURT MARTIAL.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING SUPERIOR OFFICER.

Alleged to have assaulted a superior officer, at Lo Wu camp, on January 18th, Private Walter May, of the 1st Bn. East Surrey Regiment, appeared before a District Court Martial at Murray Barracks this morning. The members of the Court were—Major E. O. Alabaster, R.E., (President), Capt. R. A. F. Montanaro (1st Bn. East Surreys), and Lieut. F. W. Lewis, Lt. J. R. A. Cockayne prosecuted, and Capt. J. O. Carpenter acted as prisoners' friend. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Serjt. Paddock, at whom the alleged blow is supposed to have been struck, said he was Regimental Provost Sergeant when the canteen was closed at 9.20, and he made a tour of the lines in company with Corporal H. Leach, and Lance Corporal J. Kinstone. On reaching the drummers' lines, he heard the accused using bad language in a tent. Witness ordered him to put on his coat and come out. Witness was standing at the entrance to the tent, which was partly open. The accused entered another tent, to get his coat, and on emerging he struck him (witness) in the face with his fist. At the time, witness was wearing his badges of rank, and a police badge.

Cross-examined by Capt. Carpenter, witness said it was a dark night, and he had previously advised the accused to go to his tent as he had had enough drink. He denied provoking him, and did not go straight to the accused's tent. He admitted it was quite possible the accused stumbled as he left the tent.

Corporal H. Leach gave corroborative evidence, and in cross-examination said it was a moonlight night, but he did not see the actual contact of the accused's fist with Serjt. Paddock's face. He did not see accused stumble before the alleged blow was struck.

Lance-Corporal J. Kinstone also supported the first witness's evidence, and added that outside the canteen the accused was walking up and down, and he did not see the accused aim a blow, but he heard no impact, nor any cry from Serjt. Paddock. He did not see the actual impact between the accused's fist and Serjt. Paddock's face.

The case is proceeding.

LATE CARDINAL MERCIER.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

Rugby, Jan. 28. A memorial service for the late Cardinal Mercier was held in Westminster Cathedral this morning. Mr. Gregory represented Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary.—British Wireless.

Brussels, Jan. 28. The funeral of the late Cardinal Mercier was most imposing, the cortege being led by King Albert and Prince Leopold. The French delegation was composed of Cardinal Dubois, Monseigneur Baudrillart, Marshal Foch and the Ambassador, M. Herbet.—Indopacifi.

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BANDITS NEAR FOOCHOW.

LEADER REGAINING POWER.

The Foochow correspondent of the N. C. D. N. writes:

There is evidence of renewed activity among the military authorities in and around Foochow, thought not as yet on any large scale. Rumours are that the bandit Lu, who has resided for several years in the northern part of the province, is planning to attack Yenping.

Just a few months ago, the Tupan of the province, after a long campaign, was finally able to rout Lu, dispersing his troops. The prophecy was then made that Lu would never again be able to reassemble sufficient men to assert himself. However, reports are now coming in, that he is back again in full force. Lu has given very good government in the areas he has held, and he is considered by many as the lesser of many evils.

Bandits are working with renewed activity around the Futsing country, burning small villages, plundering, others, and carrying off men and children to be held for ransom. The Marines seem powerless, at least they have done little if anything to relieve the situation. Rumours are heard on many sides that the Marines have been bought off by the bandits.

FRENCH POLITICS.

FINANCE AND THE ARMY.

Paris, Jan. 28.

In the Chamber, M. Dumesnil continued to outline the Cartellist proposal which he said was inspired above all by the desire to suppress fraud. The atmosphere was calm and conciliation appears possible. All the newspapers state that a probable issue of the financial debate will be a project tending to substitute the tax on production by a tax on commercial transactions.

The project for the re-organization of the Army was laid on the table this evening. M. Painleve informed the press that it is the first of three which will in future form the General Statutes of the Army. The first defines the composition; the second will deal with the list of officers and effectives; the third will deal with recruiting. M. Painleve denied the rumours regarding a divergence of opinion between high military officials.—Indopacifi.

TO DECEIVE THE DUTCH.

OPIUM TRAFFICKER'S EXCUSE.

A quantity of illicit opium which was the subject of a charge heard by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy this morning, was found by police officers secreted in the false bottom of a rattan basket. The owner of the basket, a Fukien Chinese, told the Court that he was on his way to Java, and questioned about the contrivance he devised for the concealment of the drug, naively explained that opium was prohibited in Java and the contrivance was intended to deceive the Dutch authorities. He was careful in making this distinction, but his Worship pointed out that "the results are the same."

A fine of \$3,000 was imposed, with the option of one year's hard labour.

MUSICAL TREAT.

A FORTHCOMING RECITAL.

A piano-vocal concert of no ordinary kind is to take place in the City Hall on Tuesday, February 9th, which should appeal to the enthusiasts of the piano, as well as those who prefer singing of a high order. Mr. Harry Ore, Hongkong's composer-pianist, is to be responsible for the instrumental section of the programme, and his items are drawn from Beethoven, Mozart, of the ancients, and Percy Grainger of the best school of modern composers. Mrs. R. Sanger, who is too little heard in the Colony, will sing Schumann's "Dedication" and a song by Dvorak. In addition, Mrs. H. E. Gardner, who has already made a name for herself as a distinguished tonor, will submit two items from Grand Opera—"Pagliacci" and "Tosca." Altogether the concert should be a memorable one. Tickets are at Anderson's.

A man stood in the Town Hall Square at Chester, last month, and publicly burnt £1 Treasury notes. He first attracted attention by beginning to preach from the text "Put your trust in the Lord." Suddenly he drew from one of his pockets a bundle of £1 notes and began to set fire to them. The crowd demanded that he should distribute the notes instead of burning them, and were eagerly moving him on the chance of saving some of the money when policemen arrived and took the preacher away. He was detained until relatives could be sent for to look after him and his money.

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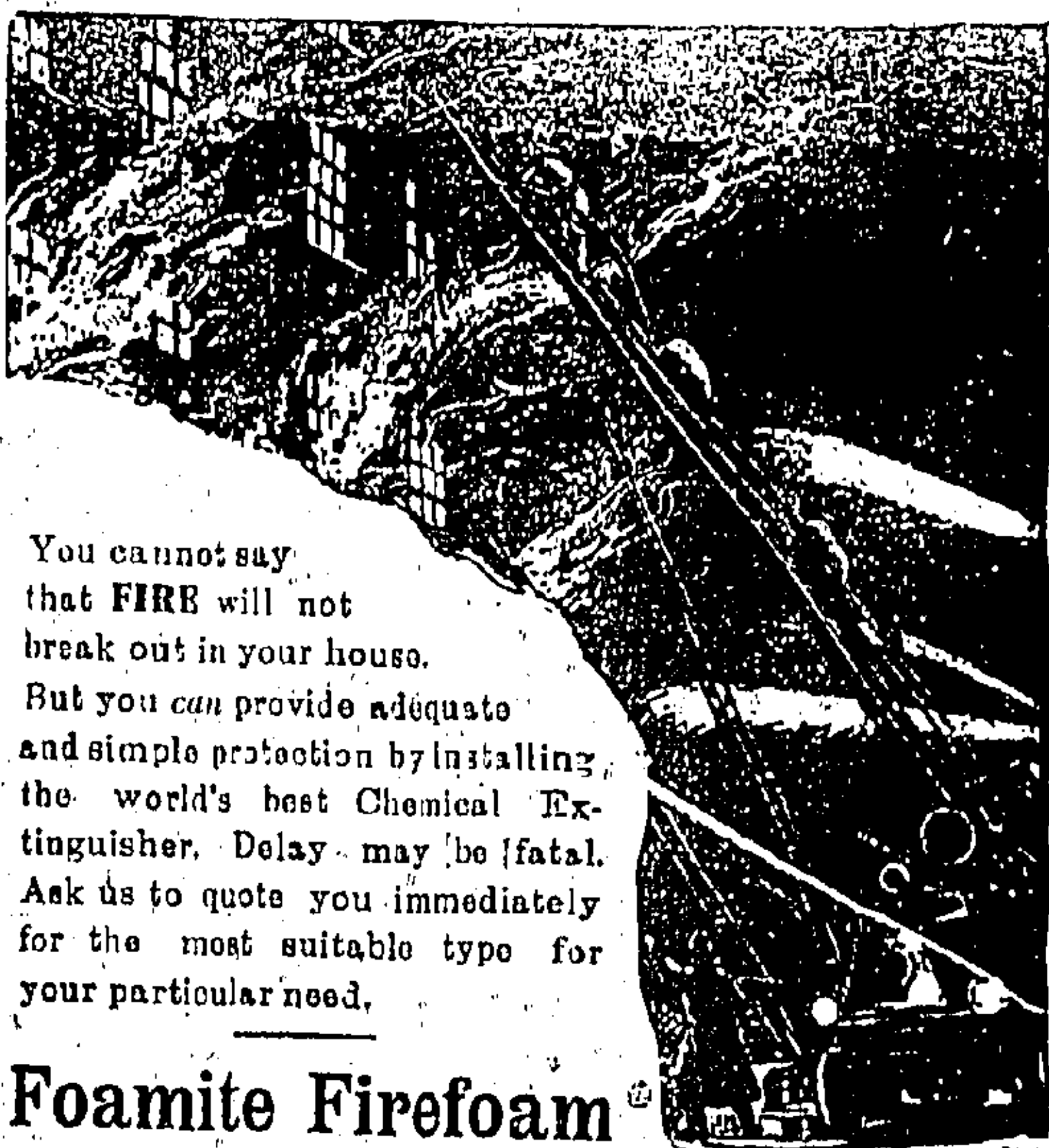
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SOME PICTURES OF HARD FACTS.

A correspondent of the N. C. D. News writes the following telling article from Kiating, in far-off Szechuan:—

Papers coming to hand recently are full of the Tariff Conference, now being held in Peking.

One of the big questions to come before that Conference is the question of the abolition of Extraterritoriality. I have jotted down from time to time some events which seem to me very pertinent to the question now before us all, who are aliens in China. And here one might venture to remark that if extraterritoriality means anything to anyone in China, it has a very significant meaning to aliens in the back of beyond, such as we who are 1500 miles west of Shanghai, and to others further west.

The First Picture.

On my way to church the other morning, my attention was drawn to a doorway by crying, which came from the courtyard which opened off the doorway. On looking in I saw a man tied with his hands behind his back, to an ordinary Chinese trestle, such as is used for sitting around a table. The man was stripped to the waist, and the wrists pinned to the trestle with the seating portion of the trestle running up his back. He was kneeling. The immediate cause for the waiting which attracted me was the vigorous blows administered to the victim by a man in gentleman's clothing who was later said to be the Major of the soldiers temporarily quartered in this home. The man had been caught at petty thieving. He had been punished by spanking, a very common way of punishment in West China, and then tied to the trestle. While so tied, the officer was periodically pounding the man with a piece of bamboo about the size of an ordinary broom-handle, and the blows were delivered across the forehead and down over the shoulder and across the bare back. With each blow, the officer gave vent to the worst curses imaginable, against his luckless victim. And all this for petty thieving.

Now, that the man deserved punishment, we do not question. This all happened within five minutes of the Magistrate's coming, where there was an officer appointed and qualified to administer Chinese justice. But this pompous Major was not allowing this administration of "justice" to be handed out by the authorities. He was official enough himself.

Where is there any justice? Is such administration of the law, the civil law?

The Despoiling Magistrate. During the month of July and also of August, the city of Kiating had a Magistrate by the name of Hsiong. This official thought that there was no time like the present to get rich. He sent from business place to business place, and demanded large sums from the merchants. In not a few cases the demands were much more than the poor merchants could possibly pay. When they appealed he was reported to say, "well, 20 cents worth of coal oil will make a nice fire of your premises, you had better pay me what I demand than have me burn much coal oil to cause you to lose all." Such a threat made the cash come from somewhere, but more than once ruined the unlucky business man.

But the authorities who appointed this Magistrate were defeated and forced to leave the city. Unfortunately for Hsiong, he stayed too long in the city and the citizens seized him. They took him to the Chamber of Commerce for trial, but the Chamber of Commerce refused to deal with the case. Those who had captured the victim, took him from place to place to try to get justice. But no official would handle the case. At last in desperation, they pounced on the luckless Magistrate and killed him and threw his body into the river.

This you may say was a just retribution for his gross wrongs to the people, justice reaped out by the people and for the people. As to his deservability, we have no question, but where in any court of law could this act of the people be justified?

Now such instances as the above could be multiplied of the maladministration of justice in courts in Szechuan where there are my-

riads of cases. Thus one needs not to duplicate, as cited below. But the application of the parable is of interest to the reader at least. Embryo in Administration. While it is true that possibly less than 10 per cent. of cases coming before any Consul, are those of Missionaries, it is none the less true that, if extraterritoriality were abolished, we come under the law administered by those who wish to take unto themselves, the administration of it, here in West China.

It is not hard to create a mental picture of one who, for some petty cause which has grieved a local Major or Colonel, is brought to that officer for justice. The quality of the justice measured out depends upon the state of the officer's spleen at the time, and just how much he may get himself worked up in the pondering of the case before him. And it is because there are so many of these embryo law administrators in this part of the country, that one justly has a fear, as to what might be done were he to get into the place of the luckless petty thief, were he guilty or not.

Now, even were a man willing to take his chance with such conditions, what about the many single lady workers who are here in West China? Anyone who has anything to do with the present array of army officials in West China, and it is out of this array that Magistrates are chosen, would shudder to think of alien ladies falling into their hands for the administration of justice.

Further, the great majority of Missionaries in Szechuan are married men with families. If these men were willing under such prevailing circumstances, to take a chance for their justice from such officials as we see around us, would these same men be willing to take a chance for the administration of justice for their wives and children? You say to me, but there are very few cases that are brought for trial. I reply to that, that this is the time to forestall any such opportunity for such cases to be brought.

If The Boards Were Here.

We have seen in the current papers much about the attitude of the Mission Boards on this question. I make so bold as to ask, what would have been the attitude of these same Boards had they, like true men, asked the opinion of the men and women most vitally concerned, before they ventured to rush into prominent print on the question? Those same Boards encourage us to come to China married. They demand an examination of the missionary and his wife, before they sail, to make sure they are fit physically as well as mentally. Is it too much to expect that, in the providence of God, they are to be blessed with posterity? If such be the case then, having come to China with the measure of protection which extraterritoriality gives one, even if it be but a nominal measure of protection, should he not be consulted by these boards before they suggest that extraterritoriality be taken away from him, his wife and their posterity?

Now, if the Chinese can show to the nationals most vitally interested that they are capable of administering justice to all, for all, if they can present a judicial system such as is acknowledged by any nation to be adequate, then no one would wish to retain extraterritoriality. But when the appointing of a magistrate depends upon the amount of money he can find to purchase the job, and when the chief duty of that official after he is installed is, not to administer justice, as he has never been trained to administer justice, and when his continuance in that position as Magistrate, depends upon the fortunes of the military clique which placed him there, and when his chief aim while in office is to "make hay while the sun shines" and fill his own coffers, then we feel that extraterritoriality is not to be withdrawn.

Away from the Coast.

It must be remembered that conditions near the coast may be much superior to those in back of beyond. It is quite possible that Magistrates appointed in East China are men well qualified for their positions, men uninfluenced by political and military activities. But we boldly aver that such is not the case with us out here. And until competent and just men can be appointed to the cause of justice in West China, we feel that extraterritoriality should maintain. We do China no injustice. We never meddle in her judicial affairs. We feel that, had the Chinese looked seriously at this

SOLVING BIG RIDDLES.

EARTH GETTING LESS MYSTERIOUS.

The earth is getting less and less mysterious. Whether in America or Europe in the tropic zones of the equator or the glacial arctic at the bottom of the sea on the heights of mountain peaks, crumbs that go to make up our planet, are known to the scientists nearly to the last detail, and only billionth fractions of it are still to be discovered.

This search has proceeded again, and out of the 92 elements, which according to the scientists, constitute the earth, two more have been fixed, leaving only numbers 61, 85 and 87 still to be disclosed.

Dr. Ida Tacke and Dr. Walter Noddack, both from the Berlin Institute for physical and technical research, recently discovered the elements, known as Nos. 43 and 75, and now they have succeeded in exhibiting them in almost pure form. It is only a question of time and money to show the world the first bit of pure Rhenium and Masurium.

Home Names Attached.

These elements were named after Franklin Tacke's home country, the Rheinland, and as antithesis, country in the East of Germany, Masuria. They were first produced from 80 grammes of platinum which gave about 1 milligramme of Rhenium and Masurium. This milligramme was still hidden in a gramme of the platinum, but scientific methods could prove that it was there. It has now disappeared in the course of experiments and the scientists had to produce new Rhenium and Masurium to prove their claims to the discovery.

As platinum was no more available in Germany, they had recourse to Columbite, wherein the new elements constitute less than one-millionth part, but which can be more easily secured than costly platinum. Columbite were available in large enough quantities, and thus the scientists succeeded in producing enough of the new elements to prove their existence by the X-ray spectral analysis.

It had taken Tacke and Noddack of the new elements, and altogether they experimented for two and a half years until they informed the world of their discovery.

The difficulties of the research may be realized by the fact that they must distil more than a kilo of tantalum or another element to secure milligramme. As they need at least a gramme really to ascertain the properties of the new elements more than a ton must pass through their hands. This shows also how costly the research is. To obtain one grain which will require several months, involves a cost of \$25,000.

question especially as it is affected by the remote districts, they would have fairly seen that in these districts at least extraterritoriality was a good thing, and did not interfere with their administration of justice.

Fairness and Justice.

Would it be possible in the consideration of extraterritoriality to consider some plan whereby it might be abolished in certain sections of the country, at first, and as the Chinese judicial system grew and efficiency of administration was proven, that other parts of the interior of China be freed from Extraterritoriality? It is no argument to state that it is the last place, or nation to have such a condition of affairs. Let us admit that it is possibly the last nation needing the condition. As soon as it is evidenced that China has a judicial system commensurate with the situation, then automatically, extraterritoriality falls by the board. But to become over-magnanimous in this time because of some sentimentality, is not the better part of statesmanship. Frankness, fairness, and justice, not only to and for China, but for and to all those who are vitally interested in China, who are freely giving their lives for China, but who do not see that there is advantage according to anyone, by running unnecessary risks, at this chaotic time in China's history. Were China's house in order, there might be more light shed on the subject, but now, the abolition of extraterritoriality, especially for the interior of China, would be to create more heat than light, more danger than good, and no advantage to China itself.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

SHOW FIXED FOR SECOND WEEK IN MARCH.

Chairman on the Decline in Membership.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held in the Board room of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., yesterday, when it was decided to hold the annual show on March 11.

Mr. J. A. Plummer, the Chairman, said that at the last meeting he told members that for various reasons the Society experienced a considerable difficulty in maintaining its membership, and he was sorry to say that during the past year the number of ordinary members had fallen from 237 to 175.

He believed that one reason for this falling off was the fact that the subscription was so small—only \$5 per annum—and, in consequence, people forgot or did not bother to pay. He was asked by the Hon. Treasurer to ask members, particularly those in outlying districts, to send in their subscriptions.

By the time the shroff had been to the Peak to find Mrs. Jones, then to Taikoo to find Mrs. Brown, and so Taipei to look for Mrs. Robinson, there was little left out of the subscriptions when his travelling expenses had been paid.

The Cost of the Show.

If they glanced at the accounts they would see how the Society dealt with the money. According to their rules, the funds of the Society were to be expended on an annual exhibition of flowers and vegetables.

It followed, therefore, that without members they had no subscriptions, and without subscriptions there could be no show. The show itself did not pay, and exclusive of prizes, cost annually about \$1,500 against an income of between \$300 and \$350.

As each member received two tickets for his or her subscription of \$5, they could hardly expect to make much out of the gate receipts, but this did not matter so long as they had a full list of members.

New Blood Wanted.

Some years they were fortunate in obtaining three or four life membership subscriptions, and this year he could promise one. One life membership fee was equal to twenty ordinary subscriptions, and two or three members made them feel very rich for the time being. It seemed to him, however, to be bad finance to spend life membership fees like ordinary subscriptions.

He thought the money received from this quarter should be kept in a separate account, which would form a sort of reserve. If some kind-hearted banker could be found to allow them 5 per cent. although Ice House street might be better still, each life member's subscription would produce one ordinary subscription annually.

He thought last year's show was generally voted a success, and the number of entries showed a satisfactory increase and the number of exhibitors was more than in 1925. He would, however, like to see a further increase in the number of exhibitors and some new blood.

Cup Presented.

He was sure there were quite a number of people who could exhibit, but did not, simply because they forgot to enter in time, did not think they had anything good enough, or because it was too much bother.

He would like to offer a special prize this year for people who had never exhibited before, if the new committee could frame a rule which would specially encourage the small gardener.

Mr. R. A. Nicholson carried off the Challenge Cup for cut flowers open to all last year with an excellent exhibit of roses. It was a well deserved win, upon which he was sure they all congratulated him.

Mr. Plummer added that it gave him great pleasure to announce that Mr. Nicholson had kindly offered to present the Society with a new Challenge Cup to take the place of the one he had won outright.

The New Officials.

The year closed with a balance in hand (exclusive of Challenge Cup Fund) of \$1,019.93, which, although considerably less than the balance brought forward from

OIL COMPANY HOLDINGS.

ROYAL DUTCH-SHELL CONTROL RESENTED.

Directors Resign.

London, Jan. 28.

The City has been given a sensation by the announcement of the resignation of five influential directors of the Venezuelan oil concessions holding company, Messrs. Aranguren, Beatty, Gull, Gulbenkian and Heyden, as a protest against the control exercised over the company's affairs by the Royal Dutch and Shell group.—Reuter.

MARINE COURT.

NON-OBSERVANCE OF RULE OF ROAD.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, Chan Tong, master of the steam launch Sing Yuen, and Lo Yau, master of the motor boat Sun Wing Kee, were charged with failure to observe the rule of the road in Victoria Harbour on January 19. Both defendants pleaded guilty and were severally fined \$5, with the alternative of five days imprisonment with hard labour.

At the same court, two lightermen were charged with securing their craft outside five others, alongside S.S. Tjikembang, in Victoria Harbour, on January 27, and, pleading guilty, were mulcted in a similar sum and alternative.

FLIGHT TO NORTH POLE.

RUSSIAN LANDING-PLACE ARRANGED.

Moscow, Jan. 28.

It is announced that as a result of negotiations with the Soviet administration, Capt. Amundsen's Italian dirigible will visit Russia on its forthcoming flight to the North Pole.

A suitable hangar has been found at Gatchina, near Leningrad.—Reuter.

U.S. AND RUBBER.

ACTION BY MOTOR CAR MAKERS.

New York, Jan. 13.—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to-day authorized the appropriation of \$10,000,000 to assure the public and motor vehicle manufacturers adequate supplies of rubber at reasonable prices, and decided to apply for a charter to produce, purchase and deal in the rubber and rubber products and to acquire rubber plantations in the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

The plan provides that all automobile manufacturers shall be permitted to take stock in the corporation on the basis of their production in 1925.

Following the directors' meeting, representatives of the leading automobile companies went into session to reduce the plan to definite form for immediate action.

last year, was sufficient, with the incoming subscriptions, to warrant the expense of this year's show.

He proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and Mr. Gibbs seconding, this was carried unanimously. He suggested that it should be the first business of the new committee to invite His Excellency Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi, Vice Admiral Sir Edwin Alexander Sinclair, K. C. P., M. V. O., Major General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., and Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, R.N., to become patrons, if they would consent to do so.

Mr. F. C. Hall was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. G. H. Percy, Hon. Treasurer.

The new Committee was elected as follows: Mrs. Dyer, Mr. H. Green, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Sir Shou-son Chow, Mr. J. P. Robinson, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Mr. J. A. Plummer and Mr. Ho Kom-tong.

THE WORLD OF SPORT



PLAY AND PLAYERS.

TO-MORROW'S BOXING TOURNAMENT.

[BY "WANDERER"]

Some four months ago shortly after the arrival of H.M.S. Hermes in the Colony, Jim Cartledge, our lightweight champion, issued an open-to-all challenge which was promptly taken up by Stoker Morris and A. B. Ewin. Two days before Christmas, Stoker Morris made an attempt, to lower Cartledge's colours, and after a poor scrap, succeeded in obtaining the verdict. To-morrow, a few days before the Hermes is due to leave the Station, A. B. Ewin is to have his opportunity and opinions are widely divided as to the outcome.

The bout comes off at the City Hall, and is for the welterweight championship of the Colony, at present held by Ewin, who achieved the distinction by winning easily from Marine Betts.

Ewin has every feasible physical advantage over Cartledge, youth, height, weight and reach, but the Cartledge school will not hear of defeat. Cartledge's supporters and they are many, are no doubt backing his wonderful stamina, his clever ringcraft, and are relying on his ability to get inside. The fight of course largely depends on Ewin's tactics. If he plays to keep Cartledge out in the open, and succeeds, he should win comfortably, but it must be agreed that it is one thing to say that one is going to keep him out and another thing to do it.

Ewin's style rather lends colour to the views of his backers, and I am inclined to think they are right. Both men have been training hard for the fight, and provided always that it does not develop into a farcical exhibition of an immobile art as did the Morris-Cartledge clash, it should at least provide a contest worthy of attention. Ewin is the logical winner after weighing all the pros and cons, though I would admit no surprise were the verdict to go to Cartledge.

It is rather a pity that Stoker Morris damaged his wrist when we were expecting a keen contest between him and P. O. Mitchell of the Concord. Mitchell has been fighting in Shanghai and carrying everything before him. In pitting him against the youthful southpaw, A. B. Jackson, of H.M.S. Hawkins, the Hongkong Boxing Association, may be trying the latter, who has only just emerged from the novice class, a little too far. Jackson is coming on rapidly as witness his remarkable success over Stoker Morrell, but if Mitchell is all he is said to be he should win comfortably in spite of the right-hand left handicap. The fight will be over six rounds, and it is at least assured that Jackson will make a good fight of it.

L/S Baker and L/Tel. Emmerson have met so often that they should soon be able to recognise each other. To-morrow they are scheduled to go ten rounds and judging by previous fights, it should be one of the most thrilling scraps of the whole performance. Neither man can be highly complimented on his particular style, but they are as hard as nails and can take punishment, it would appear, just so long as the other can deal it out. Baker punches hard and beautifully, straight with both hands. Emmerson relies largely on a powerful right hand, and is a better ringman than his opponent. He has been training religiously for this fight and should get the decision if the fight goes the full distance.

Very little except his record and his training appearance is known about Kid Alfred here, but on these alone he is likely to lend a valuable contribution to one of the most attractive fights of the evening. A. B. Gardner, the featherweight champion of the Colony has been sparring with the Filipino boy and he is of opinion that no featherweight in the Colony could touch him. Alfred's record includes a draw and a loss on points in contests with Nagalin, the French flyweight, at Saigon, and those who saw Nagalin in a couple of exhibition contests on board the Jules Michelet when she passed through speak in laudable terms of the French boy's prowess. Major who meets Kid Alfred to-morrow has been gradually approaching his

old form. His punch has developed and it is on his right hand that he must rely for victory. Cartledge will be in his corner giving valuable advice but unless Major wins by a k.o. which is certainly within the bounds of possibility I cannot fancy his chance. Major's 20 fights in Hongkong have credited him with ten k.o.'s, twelve points victories and four defeats.

Drummer Bowles will enter the ring against Sign. Rogers with every confidence in his ability to repeat his former success. When the men last met Bowles amazed by the ease with which he triumphed, but Rogers is equally confident of reversing the decision. Bowles has come on wonderfully in the past few months and personally I feel he would be the present holder of the featherweight championship belt had he been better advised from his corner. Bowles should again prove his superiority to Rogers.

The only other contest is a six-rounds bout between Warder Grant, late of the East Surrey, and Rowe, of the Ambrose. Rowe is a newcomer to the Hongkong ring but he is reported to be a capable performer likely to force Grant the whole way. Grant is a really good man, albeit he spreads himself out a good deal.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL.

The team chosen by the Hongkong Football Association to represent Hongkong in the annual clash with Shanghai will tomorrow be given an opportunity of displaying its fitness for the task when it will be opposed to the first eleven of South China Athletic Association. The match, which is scheduled for the Club ground, is sure to be a hotly contested for the Chinese will no doubt go full out to shine against the Colony's representatives.

The re-play in the Junior Shield Competition between South China "A" comes off on the Sookumpoo "A" ground and a good game is anticipated. Kowloon were very lucky to get away with a draw last week, but the team has been re-arranged and they expect to give a better showing. Eastman has been dropped, he has recently been getting worse match by match, but Miles is scarcely an outside left and full fixtures are appended:

Interport Trial Game.

The Interports v. South China. Teams:—Hongkong: Rodgers, Wynne and Wheeler; Mitchell, Stewart and Bristowe; Charlesworth, Hummerstone, Gosna, Butler and Mackleworth. South China: Yik Chan-peng; Ng Kam-chuen and Lai Yik-tai; Leung Yik-long, Wong Shui-wa and Lam Yik-ying; Ko Sik-wai, Leung Wing-tai, Wong Pak-cheong; Suen Kam-shun and Chan Kwong-ai.

Kick-off 4 p.m. on the Club ground.

Junior Shield Re-play.

South China "A" v. Kowloon Res.—Sookumpoo "A"—2.30.

Junior Division "A."

Surreys Res. v. R. A. Res.—Sookumpoo "A"—4 p.m.

Drums v. St. Joseph's—Sookumpoo "A"—2.30.

Junior Division "B."

Kowloon "B" v. Moslem "A"—Kowloon—2.30.

St. Jos. Borders v. St. Jos. Reserves—St. Jos.—2.30.

South China "B" v. China "C"—S. C. A.—2.30.

Drums Res. v. University—Sookumpoo "B"—4 p.m.

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club in the Junior Shield re-play:—Vickers; Guest & Knight; Street, Brown & Pasco; Morris; Vickers, Millard, Spary & Miles. Reserves:—Ollier & Eastman.

AUSTRALIA'S TEST TEAM.

THREE MORE PLAYERS CHOSEN.

Sydney, Jan. 23. It is officially announced that the Board of Control has approved the selection of Arthur Richardson, Woodfull and Ellis. No decision regarding the sending of a sixteenth man will be made for some days.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENTS.

London, Jan. 23. A demonstration by students of Florence University, who, according to Router's correspondent at Rome, protested against "the anti-Italian campaign in Germany," is the latest phase of the Italo-German disagreement, which the newspapers state is seriously straining relations.

The trouble is long standing and is believed to have originated in a boycott of Italians organised in Bavaria as a protest against the alleged attempts by Italy to stamp out Germanism in those parts of the Tyrol formerly belonging to Austria.

According to the Daily Telegraph, Signor Mussolini has sent a sharp Note to Germany threatening that unless the Bavarian association is dissolved, Germans and German goods will be barred admission into Italy.

Germany has replied in a conciliatory tone, disclaiming the Government's responsibility for the association, which is a private organisation.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Rugby, Jan. 23. More optimistic speeches were made to-day by London bankers. Sir Felix Schuster, presiding at a meeting of the National Provincial Bank, said that home trade had shown signs of considerable activity. In regard to foreign trade, the latest indications showed that a far more hopeful spirit prevailed and that British trade was not only holding its own, but showed a fair promise of considerable improvement. Sir Felix Schuster continued: "Above all, one is glad to observe that the quality of British goods is once more finding due recognition and it is pleasant to learn that the Japanese authorities, after many years' experience, have decided in future to use only British rails. In other quarters also, British goods have come to the front and the visit of the Prince of Wales to South America has already produced important and beneficial results." He added: "It may be confidently stated that the equipment and organisation of many of our leading industrial undertakings are now second to none in the world."—British Wireless.

KEROSENE AT SHEKLUNG.

GREAT SHORTAGE REPORTED.

From Sheklung comes a report that since the proclamation by the Bureau of Commerce placing the sale of kerosene under State control, some of the dealers have not reported the amount of oil they have in hand within the prescribed time-limit. In consequence, from the shop of the largest dealer, hundreds of cases of kerosene have been confiscated. Subsequently the small dealers sold out what they had in hand regardless of cost, and have now stopped dealing in this commodity. It is stated there is a great shortage of kerosene, and many houses are resorting to the old method of using peanut or bean oil for lighting purposes.

LATE VISCOUNT KATO.

FUNERAL ON TUESDAY.

Tokyo, Jan. 23. The late Viscount Kato, whom the Emperor has honoured with the rank of Count, will be buried on February 2nd. Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Minister for Home Affairs, has been appointed Premier, ad interim.—Reuter.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF.

THE PROBABLE AMERICAN COMPETITORS.

New York, Jan. 23. It is understood that Jim Barnes, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, Leo Diegel, MacDonald Smith, and Willie Farrell will all compete in the British Open Golf Championship which opens at Lytham on June 21st.—Reuter's American Service.

THE NEXT WAR.

"MOST HUMANE ON RECORD" SAYS GERMAN EXPERT.

Telegraphing on December 20, the Observer's correspondent says:—How the next war, wherever and whenever it occurs, should prove the most humane war on record instead of the most terrible, is the thesis propounded by Professor Julius Meyer in "Gas Warfare and Chemical Gas" (S. Hirzel, Leipzig). The publication of this work has been held back for a year. It is only to-day, after the Locarno Pact has been signed and the Disarmament Conference looms ahead, that readers abroad may have been presumed to accept in the writer's own objective spirit the formulae for compounding poison gases which make the volume a kind of devil's cookery-book.

Professor Meyer, who during the war organized the gas attacks on the German front, is Professor of Chemistry at the University of Breslau. While Allied Commissioners have wrestled all secrets behind German gases from the laboratories where they were once manufactured, Germans themselves outside the laboratories have had very little idea of what was accomplished here in that line.

If in the former book published on chemical warfare, "The Coming War," much that was innocently intended was misread abroad, there can be little danger of this book being misunderstood. As soon as it was published, some four weeks ago, booksellers reported the intense interest of Asiatic students, who found something they had long been seeking in Professor Meyer's recipes for making poisonous gases and his suggestion for their being employed in the war that is being waged unceasingly against insects, creeping and flying, in the tropical zones. This applies, of course, not only in the tropics but to pests at home.

GAS BOMBARDMENT INEFFECTUAL.

As regards chemical warfare, after his own very considerable experience of it, Professor Meyer is extremely sceptical with regard to gas bombardments from the air. At the front he excludes such a possibility, as anti-aircraft measures grow with progress in bomb-carrying machines. Behind it, the intensity required could never be reached at long range.

What should make gas attacks the safest of all kinds of warfare is the possibility of equipping men so well to resist it on both sides that temporary disablement only would be the result and the death rate nil. If wars come to be fought on a chemical basis, with chemical antidotes growing at the same rate as new gases, the war-victims of the future should be victims for the duration of the campaign only, and recover as completely from their ill-effects as the patient who suffers under anaesthetics.

MEANS OF PROTECTION.

Professor Meyer, who explains in detail the compositions of what are known in Germany as blue cross, green cross, and yellow cross gases, suggests that every man should be provided with a talisman that costs nothing at all when he penetrates woods and spaces where those demonic gas fumes linger which penetrate the skin. If a piece of chalk were attached to his belt, and as soon as a speck of moisture were felt, rubbed on the part, the composition would dissolve into a harmless spot.

He disposes of many fantastic notions that have cropped up during the last years of new and more terrible poison gases, and in particular states that the American "dew of death," invented by Captain Lewis, bears the greatest resemblance to the "green cross" gases.

MINISTER TO RUMANIA.

MR. R. H. GREG APPOINTED.

Rugby, Jan. 23. His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Robert Hyde Greg as Minister Plenipotentiary in Rumania.—British Wireless.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships contemplates building three liners to replace older vessels taken off the Canadian service this summer, such as the Marloeb, Marburn and Montreal, states President E. W. Beatty. The three latter ships will be sold and the new boats will likely be similar to the Montrose and Montclare.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
Authorized Capital - - - \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up - - \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - \$4,500,000
Sterling - - - \$25,500,000
Silver - - - \$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors - - \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.

Chief Manager
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Bult, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1924.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each calendar month at 3 1/2 per cent per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January 1925.

THE BANK OF CANTON LTD.

Head Office Hongkong.

Established 1912.

Authorized Capital - - - \$1,200,000
Paid Up Capital - - - \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund - - - \$700,000

BRANCHES:—Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Lloyd's Bank Ltd.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Deposit Boxes to let.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital - - - \$60,000,000
Paid Up Capital - - - \$12,000,000
Reserve Funds - - - \$6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCHES: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China and correspondents in Europe, America and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

NEW YORK BRANCHES:—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

YEE PEI,
Manager.

行銀商工法中

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE pour le Commerce et l'Industrie

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital - - - Frs 20,000,000.
Reserves - - - Frs 11,160,000.
Special Working Capital Frs 5,000,000.

BRANCHES: Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong.

BANKERS:—Societe Generale Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

LONDON:—Midland Bank Ltd.

NEW YORK:—Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted. Correspondents throughout the world.

A. ROLLIN,
Manager.

Mrs. J. CRAWFORD.

Massage Hall

No. 14, Zetland Street.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

(Owned by the National City Bank of New York.)

Capital & Surplus - - - U.S. \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES: Barcelona, Madrid, Manila, Osaka, Panama, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Cal., Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

9 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1863.)

Paid-up Capital - - - \$23,000,000

Reserve Fund - - - \$24,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$23,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917.)

CAPITAL: Authorized Capital - - - \$20,000,000

Issued - - - 8,000,000

Paid-up - - - 4,000,000

Reserve Liabilities of Shareholders - - - 4,000,000

Surplus - - - 825,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SINGAPORE.

Branches, Agencies and Correspondents in the principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. L. HUANG,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

Established 1830.

Capital (fully paid up) - - - Y. 100,000,000

Reserve fund - - - Y. 63,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia, Kobe, Semarang, Bombay, London, Soerabaya, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Rangoon, Canton, Manila, San Francisco, Shanghai, Nanking, Singapore, Yokohama, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Vladivostok, Kailashan, Saigon.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Mr. O. ARIMA,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 11th 1925.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital - - - \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital - - - 3,000,000

Reserve Fund - - - 1,000,000

DIRECTORS: Hon. Sir Shou-Son Chow—Chairman, Fung Ping Shan, Mok Ching Kong, Li Koon Chun, Wang Yuen Tung, P. K. Kwok, Huynh Tai, Ng Ching Luk, Kan Yan'po, Pong Wai Ting, Chan Ching Shek.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted—Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to let.

KAN GTONG PO,
Chief Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society) BANK.

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital (Guilders) - - - 150,000,000

Paid-up Capital (Guilders) - - - 80,000,000

Reserve Fund (Guilders) - - - 20,536,561

Special Reserves (Guilders) - - - 22,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern HEAD OFFICE:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Kota-Radja, Rotterdam, Batavia, Macassar, Samarang, Bontoe, Medan, Singapore, Cheribon, Palembang, Soerabaya, Djember, Pecalongan, Soerakarta, So, Djajakarta, Penang, Teluk, Kobe, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, and The Hague, Bangkok, Weltevreden, Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERBSCHLEE,
Agent.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in England 1920)

With which is allied THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. INDIA.

Authorized Capital -

R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.L.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
Taking cargo on through bills of lading for 3 rails, Java and Burma, Ceylon India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levant Ports, Europe, Etc.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL PORTWORTHLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ALIPORE	5,273	2 Feb. 4 p.m.	Singapore & Bombay
DELTA	8,097	4th Feb. noon	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London
MIRZAPUR	6,715	16th Feb.	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
KARMA	9,128	20th Feb.	M'les, L'don & Antwerp
NAGPORE	5,283	2nd March	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
MANTT A	10,902	6th March	Marseilles & London
KASHAIR	8,985	13th March	M'les, London & Antwerp
KEIVA	9,135	20th March	M'les, L'don & Antwerp
MOREA	10,918	3rd April	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	15th April	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
DEVANHA	8,155	17th April	M'les, L'don & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,144	21st April	M'les, L'don & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,089	1st May	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	15th May	Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for passengers & cargo to Constantinople, Pyrene, Smyrna and other Levant ports by the Rhodan Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SANTHA	8,500	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	19th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMA	8,018	22nd Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	3 Feb. 10 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
TANDA	6,958	3rd March	Island, Townsville, B'hane.
ARAFURA	6,000	7th April	S'pore and Melbourne

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kolambagan, Java, Timor, Darwin, or other ports on route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TALAMBA	8,018	2nd Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe
MANTUA	10,902	6th Feb.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe
KASHMIR	8,805	6th Feb.	S'hai & Kobe
TANDA	6,958	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yoko.
TALMA	10,000	17th Feb.	Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co.'s Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
P. & O. Bdg., Connaught Rd., C.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U. K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service

OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.
GLENGLIE	10th Feb.	GLENHIEL	31st Jan.
GLENAMOY	23rd Feb.	PENROKESHIRE	18th Feb.
GLENGARRY	4th Mar.	GLENHIEL	18th Feb.
GLENSHANE	23rd Mar.	GLENHIEL	9th Mar.
GLENAPP	1st April	GLENAMOY	6th April
CARMARTHENSHIRE	15th April	GLENAMOY	6th April

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone: Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3686.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.

S.S. "CHANGTE"

This Vessel will sail hence on
2nd February, Noon.

FOR
MANILA, ILOILO, THURSDAY ISLAND
AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand
and Tasmanian Ports.

This New Vessel is fitted with the finest and most up-to-date
FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

(Sailing Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight & Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. C. 36.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S.N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "OANPA"	via Suez Canal	7th Feb.
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON"	via Suez Canal	16th Feb.
S.S. "CITY OF CHRISTIANIA"	via Suez Canal	23rd Feb.
S.S. "KT. COMPANION"	via Suez Canal	7th Mar.

• Calls at New York first.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at
Owners option Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OF THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG,
HONGKONG & CANTON. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd., CANTON

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Sundays excepted).
Sailings from Canton: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Mondays excepted)

MACAO LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.
(Sundays: 9 A.M. only.)
FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily.
(Sundays: 4 P.M. only.)

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—On SUNDAY, 31st January, the
s.s. "TAISHAN" will leave Hongkong at 9 A.M. from
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, and return from
Macao at 4 P.M.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Countries en-
route in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America 0.5415, 0.5420, 0.5440

YOKOHAMA MARU (Nagasaki Direct) Sat. 30th Jan. at 8 light
KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Feb.
HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES GLASGOW

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Feb.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON ... ANAMA ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

CAUCUITA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU ... End of Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 1st Feb.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Feb.

CAUCUITA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

KANGAWA MARU ... Sunday, 31st Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

PADO MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

TCDA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 8th Feb.

HAZAKI MARU ... Monday, 22nd Feb.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

DO WELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 25th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE

AND TRIESTE (PIUMB).

TAKING, CARGO ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING

TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI,

VENICE OR TRIESTE.

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 10th Feb.

S.S. "ROSANDRO" ... Sails about 11th Mar.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 11th Apr.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 2nd Feb.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 15th Mar.

S.S. "ROSANDRO" ... Sails about 12th Apr.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 13th May.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan.

S.S. "UMSINGO" ... Sails from Colombo 12th Feb.

Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar.

Sails from Colombo 12th Apr.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

(Spanish Royal Mail Line)

MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BARCELONA & OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ ... 3rd Feb.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ ... 17th Jan.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's

and are fitted with every modern convenience for comfort and safety

of passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.

For particulars of freight or passage apply—

BOTELHO BROS.

Tel. 1351.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

O. D. BARRETO, Ltd., 28, Central Avenue, Canton.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

65 Day Delightful Cruise de Luxe

The

"Empress of Scotland"

Length 697 feet, 25,000 tons gross. Oil-burning.

From HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 14th, 1926.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu,

Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Balboa,

through the Panama Canal to Cristobal,

Havana.

Arriving NEW YORK, APRIL 10th, 1926.

THREE Days in NEW YORK as CANADIAN

PACIFIC GUESTS.

Arriving SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 19th, 1926.

Shore Excursions and Sightseeing Tours at
ALL PORTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents for the following Services.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" via Suez Canal 26th January.

S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" via Suez Canal 6th February.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

Sailing From Hongkong.

S.S. "COMERIC" via Suez Canal 27th February.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" 22nd February.

For Marseilles, Havre, London & Rotterdam.

Fares to London "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £60.

"B" 1st Class £80. 2nd Class £55.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" 23rd November.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London,

Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay & Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo,

Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar,

Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis

Bay, & Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "City

of Palermo" or "Malatian" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide,

Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa. Through Freight

and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction

with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines, apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Telephone C. 4791.

M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers. Next Sailings from Marseilles. Fr. arr. at Hongkong. Fr. b. Sailing from Hongkong.

FONTAINEBLEAU 2nd Feb.

D'ARTAGNAN 16th Feb.

ANGKOR 2nd Mar.

PARTHOS 15th Jan.

ANDRE LEBON 3rd Feb.

PAUL LECAT 29th Jan.

AMBOISE 12th Feb.

17th Mar.

30th Mar.

13th Apr.

27th Apr.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and free Doctors' attendance)

A Class 1st Class £95.00 B. Class 1st Class £88.00

Steamers 2nd Class £68.00 Steamers 2nd Class £60.00

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; PEAK HOTEL
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL;
KALEE HOTEL; MAJESTIC HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

HOTELS, LIMITED.
In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KOWLOON HOTEL

THE PREMIER HOTEL IN KOWLOON.

First Class Billiard Room and Saloon Bar.

Electric Lift and Telephone to each Floor.

Wels. K.608 & K.609. Cable address: KOWLOTEL, Hongkong.

Under the Personal Supervision and Management of

FRANK L. COOKE
Proprietor.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
Central 373. Telegraphic Address "VICTORIA."

THE EUROPE HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.

Terms: - A la carte or Inclusive.

Telephone in every room.

After-dinner dancing every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday.

GRILL ROOM

Telegrams "Europe Singapore" **ARTHUR E. ODELL.**
Telephone 2740. Managing Director.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.**NOTICE.**

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUN-NAN and MACAO.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTESS in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O., and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons, who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for advices of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Officer-in-Charge, as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1926 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd Floor, Government Building without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Outable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London 31st Dec, 1925).	Fulda	January 29.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	January 29.
Shanghai	Sinking	January 29.
Japan	Atsuta Maru	January 30.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only London 31st Dec, 1925).	Fulda	January 30.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Jackson	January 31.
Japan	St. Albans	January 31.
Shanghai	Suiyang	January 31.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Hakata Maru	January 31.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Adams	February 1.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Siberia Maru	February 1.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London 31st Dec, 1925).	Glenfalloch	February 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Pierce	February 4.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	February 6.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Japan	Yokohama Maru	Fri., Jan. 29, 5 p.m.
Shanghai	Fulda	Fri., Jan. 29, 5 p.m.
Hongkong	Song Bu	Fri., Jan. 29, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe	Atsuta Maru	Sat., Jan. 30, Registration 12.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles, 28th Feb.)

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

An important discovery of stocks found in the gas fields of Texas. Helium is credited with far-reaching commercial prospects as it is lighter than hydrogen and non-inflammable. In 1917 there was only 200 cubic foot of helium in the whole world; it is estimated that the Helium in the whole of the British Empire, it can compete with the

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by **FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN**, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

GERMAN COLONIES.

A REQUEST FOR MANDATES.

Germany needs some colonies to help her pay the Dawes Plan reparations, and on the basis of her pre-war record is entitled to be given mandates over her former possessions in Africa, according to Dr. Heinrich Schnee, member of the Reichstag, former Governor of German East Africa, and delegate to the recent conference of the Interparliamentary Union at Washington. Speaking to members of the Stouven Society of America recently, Dr. Schnee said that no other colonization movement in the history of the world took as much care of the inhabitants of its possessions, and strove so hard for their welfare, as the German pre-war effort.

"Stories of German cruelty to the natives are thoroughly false, as is proven by the loyalty and devotion with which these natives fought for Germany on the African front," he said. "Theodore Roosevelt, in his book 'African Game Trails,' published in 1910, makes this statement: 'They are excellent men, these English and Germans, and both are doing a work of worth for the entire world.'"

SANITATION WORK GOOD.

"The work of the Germans in sanitation and disease prevention in Africa was unsurpassed, prior to the war. In German East Africa, for example, two areas of sleeping sickness had existed. The Germans had succeeded in stamping out the diseases in one area, and in two years more of German control the other area would have been freed of its grip.

"Similarly, in fighting other tropical ailments, in combating cannibalism, in reclaiming desert areas, and in railroad building, the German record was an excellent one. The biggest obstacle overcome, however, was the overlordship of the tribal chiefs.

"Stories that were circulated during the war to the effect that Germany had militarized her colonies were quite false. In German East Africa, for example, there were 8,000,000 blacks in 1914, together with a small white population of 6,000, of which 4,500 were in the army after the declaration of war. It is absurd to state that this small body of Germans could have made this large body of blacks fight, unless the latter were quite willing to do so.

"German military equipment in German East Africa was extremely antiquated. Troops that were armed at all were supplied with single-shot rifles that used black powder. There were no fortifications. Other German colonies in Africa—the Kamerun, German Southwest Africa, &c.—were even less militarized. In spite of these difficulties, the devotion of the blacks was unequalled in the colonial history of other countries, and a force from German East Africa was still in the field when the armistice was signed. This stubborn resistance was also made possible by the capture of guns from the Portuguese colony adjacent, and by the furnishing of munitions by a German cruiser early in the war.

"The handing over of Germany's colonies to France and England by the Versailles Peace Treaty was a direct violation of one of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, in which he said that he favored a free and impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, with justice to the peoples ruled, as well as to the Governments owning, them. Germany agreed to the armistice on the basis of the Fourteen Points. However, as Newton D. Baker has revealed in his book, the Allies handed over the German colonies to each other in accordance with a series of secret treaties that were made during the war.

COLONIES NEEDED.

"Germany needs some colonies to help her pay the Dawes Plan reparations. Food for 20,000,000 Germans, about one-third of the population, must be imported at present. The money that Germany gets for her manufactured goods must first pay for these foodstuffs, before any payments under the Dawes Plan can be made. If Germany had colonies supplying it with food, the revenue from manufactured goods would not have to be devoted to counterbalancing the imports of foodstuffs as is the case at present. Thus payments

SUPER ZEPPELINS.

TO LINK ENDS OF EARTH.

The man who lives in the suburbs on the edge of a big city, drives to the city's station in his auto, boards a train for New York, and changes there for an ocean liner bound for Southampton, will soon be doing things differently. He'll be living 50 miles or more out in the open country. He'll fly to the city in his private air liner. Then he'll board a regular passenger airplane for New York. Then he'll change to a gigantic Zeppelin for the trip across the ocean.

This is not a dream of the distant future. It is what aviation experts say is coming very soon. And they base their opinions upon what is taking place at the present moment. A world-wide air transportation net is being woven. It will be composed of networks of airplane lines on land connected with Zeppelin lines across the Atlantic and Pacific and over the north pole.

The airplane nets are already growing up in America and Europe. At the same time, the ownership of private planes is on the increase. London now has a flying club composed of men who own their own planes.

Experts believe that it will only be a matter of time until the Zeppelin links lands across the oceans, the frozen north and the desert regions of the earth. They look for the start of this service within ten years.

Among the men who hold this opinion is Dr. Hugo Eckener who piloted the Los Angeles, formerly the ZR-3, across the Atlantic. Dr. Eckener during the war headed the German Zeppelin organization. He is now a director of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron which is planning a super-Zeppelin twice the size of the Los Angeles.

The experts believe that the airplanes will fly across the populated sections where frequent stops are necessary. In addition, they will act as feeders for the huge airships which will fly across the oceans and across uninhabited portions of the continents.

Glenn Martin, head of the airplane corporation bearing his name, believes that there will also be a sort of super-speed system composed of special airplanes which will make non-stop transcontinental flights, going to exceptional high altitudes so as to take advantage of the terrific winds which blow continuously at these high altitudes. This last feature, however, will not be realized until probability as quickly as the others.

EIGHT MORE ARMS.

The U.S. Postoffice Department has already taken bids from private companies for the addition of other arms to the air mail service.

In Europe, development has been rapid because governments, from military considerations, have subsidized airplane developments heavily.

"One important route runs from Geneva to Zurich to Munich to Vienna, to Bucharest, to Constantinople. Another goes from Munich to Berlin to Helsingfors, Finland. Soviet Russia has established a line from Leningrad to Moscow to Baku on the Caspian sea. It is possible to go by plane from London to Paris, Brussels, Basle, Zurich, Cologne, Amsterdam, Hanover, or Berlin. It is possible to go from Paris to many cities on the continent including Constantinople. These planes all run on regular schedules just as do the railroads.

The saving which the airplane is bringing in time in both Europe and America is apparent. Mails cross America by plane in 33 hours. The trip took five days by train. Passengers fly from Paris to Constantinople in 25 hours. It took three days to make the trip by train.

under the Dawes Plan would be assured. "Germans are hopeful of an adjustment of these difficulties, because the approval of the Dawes Plan by the several nations meant that the controversies had been removed from the political arena to economic grounds."

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

GERMAN OPINION OF "TOMMY."

German studies of the British Tommy all agree that he is good-natured when in drink and wonderfully polite towards women. These memories will linger in Cologne long after the British flag is hauled down on January 10, in the presence of the last remaining squadron, says the Observer of December 13. All other troops, which are leaving in trainloads daily, will be off by Christmas, either home or to Wiesbaden. The tradition will live among these of dogs, bath-rooms, kilts, and snatches of popular song, covering a seven-year period. "The bells are ringing. For me and my girl" will survive longest, if we may judge by what is hummed daily in Cologne kitchens. Only history books yet to be written will remember that one of the finest eras of British political diplomacy began with a fine array of tanks and khaki in 1918 and ended in December, 1925, when the army of occupation entering Wiesbaden did not even requisition apartments and buildings but stated that offers would be awaited on the part of the population.

All over Germany to-day mental stock-taking is being taken of the British rule in Cologne. Both minds and pens are calm at this period; a Berlin Cabinet crisis is too usual a thing to affect the political atmosphere outside the party radius. Most Germans of note, nearly every political inquirer and journalist have visited Cologne in the meantime. The main impression gained from their report is one that marks the British as the finest psychologists in the world—not through lack of imagination as their enemies say—but by a perfect discriminating, natural fairness, extended towards everybody, favouring nobody.

The British attitude has been to treat the Press as a responsible body and with scrupulous politeness, and the public at large as babes, who must not be excited by the passing show it cannot possibly understand. Journalism and journalists had a sad time both before and during the war in Germany. Catholic organs were suspected of leanings towards the enemies over the Alps; Socialist papers when not actually in a state of temporary suspension, were carefully censored. The British allowed freedom to all unless a flagrant hothead displayed a very sensible and carefully justified warning.

Two other big political factors mark the seven years' period. As regards internal affairs, at a time when Germany was seething with revolution and broken with starvation and misery the occupation hit only the rich man and did not touch the poor. For the first time the wealthy bore the burden of warfare; their homes, their cars, their hotels, and institutions and public places were requisitioned; the great leveller came suddenly from above in the shape of military command, not from below in a Communist raid.

Touching foreign affairs, it must be owned that the great asset of the British military occupation in German eyes was that it was a bulwark against the French. No German ever feared covetous British eyes cast on his own age-long possession. Not hatred of the Frenchman in person, but fear of his country's land-hunger, was at the bottom of the queer code of honour that has existed up to the last moment. German girls of the bourgeois class could walk out with British Tommies and no harm was done but she who went with a Frenchman was dishonoured completely.



She: "Fancy that this beautiful dress came from an insignificant little worm!"
He: "Did your husband buy it for you?"—Der Drummer, Berlin.

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